The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

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Carriage & Wagon Making

—AND—

GENERAL JOBBING!

THE NEW FIRM OF

BEACH & KNOX

F. A. KNOX. C. L. BEACH.

Have leased the well-known

ELLIOTT CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP.

And propose to carry on the business in a manner that will be entirely satisfactory to the public. They will manufacture

ALL KINDS OF VEHICLES,

Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies,

WAGONS, Light and Heavy,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

☞ All kinds of Woodwork and Blacksmithing warranted to give satisfaction.

BEACH & KNOX, Proprietors.

WOODLAND, November 17th, 1875. au17-3m

New Grocery Store.

Having opened a new Grocery Store in DIETZ' BUILDING,

NEXT DOOR TO BENTLEY & SIMPSON'S,

Woodland, I am prepared to supply the public with all kinds of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, BUTTER AND EGGS,

And Everything a Family needs in that line.

Also, Tobacco and Cigars, Candies, Nuts, Etc.

jy13 3m GEORGE FINSTERER.

FRANK N. FISH,

MARBLE WORKS.

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS,

TOMB STONES,

MANTLES,

BUREAU TOPS,

PLUMBERS' SLABS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

252 *K Street, Near Ninth,*

Sacramento.

jy6-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL.

Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the traveling and resident public is respectfully solicited.

Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms

At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

No Chinese Cooks Employed.

Free 'bus to and from all passenger trains.

JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

an24-3m

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL!

Cor. K and 7th Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

This old, well-known and popular house has recently been refitted and

Furnished in the Most Elegant Style.

se11-3m A. SITES, MANAGER.

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

JOHN JACOBS, Proprietor.

The new proprietor proposes to make this house First-Class in every respect. It is all new and clean, handsomely furnished, and in a good location.

The Dining Room

Will continue under the supervision of an experienced caterer, and the accommodations are such as to please guests and patrons in every department. au4-3m

C. H. DAVIS. JAS. VEIRS.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. jy6-3m

BUCKEYE AND COTTONWOOD STAGE!

After July 1st, 1874, the Stage for Cottonwood and Buckeye, carrying United States Mails, will LEAVE WOODLAND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at half-past Six. Returning, will LEAVE BUCKEYE at One P.M., via Cottonwood.

Passengers will find this an easy and comfortable conveyance.

All business matters entrusted to me will receive my prompt attention and fidelity.

ag J. G. ALLISON, PROPRIETOR.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, WOODLAND,

is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

se1-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. jy20-3m

THE PLACE TO BUY!

If you want a Good Article at a Low Price, in the line of

Groceries and Provisions,

—GO TO—

LA BUXSIER'S,

He keeps the best of everthing in that line, also,

Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc., Etc.

STORE, MAIN STREET, NORTH SIDE, Three doors from Second Street.

Please give me a call. Jos. La Buxsier.

Woodland, June 5th, 1876. se7-3m

H. C. KIRK & CO,

Wholesale Druggists,

SACRAMENTO,

AGENTS FOR

J. C. Ayer & Co's Medicines,
D. Jayne & Son's Medicines,
Radway & Co's Medicines,
Hall's Hair Renewer,
Buckingham's Whisker Dye,
Fugazi's Oriental Dye,
Fugazi's Fountain of Youth,
Mallinckrodt's Carbolic Sheep Dip,
Dr. Steele's Medical Wonder and Wonder Pills

Proprietors of H. C. Kirk & Co's Condition Powders; H. C. Kirk & Co's Escence Jamaica Ginger; H. C. Kirk & Co's Essence Lemon; H. C. Kirk & Co's Essence Vanilla; Von Hoyter's Cough Specific—Genuine. jy6-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that she has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

Fancy patterns, per yard.....50 cts.
Patterns with white warp, per yard.....45 cts.
Plain patterns, per yard.....40 cts.

For Sale at Nicklesburg Bros'.

Orders left at Porter's store will be promptly attended to.

jy20-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

J. G. SCHWALM,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES

And Provisions.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR POULTRY!

MAIN ST., OPP. WASHINGTON HALL,

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

jy13-3m

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,

TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN,

Guitar and Vocal Music.

☞ Agent for Steinway & Sons, Decker Bros. and Emerson Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's and X. Spang's Organs.

A Selected Stock of Sheet Music,

Instruction Books, Music Folios, Best Strings, Guitars, etc., always on hand at San Francisco prices.

MASONIC BLOCK, WOODLAND, CAL.

se1-3m

RANCH FOR SALE!

160 Acres Good Farming Land, Buildings, Stock, Etc., for $4,500.

I offer for sale my Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of Good Farming Land, situated 9 miles west of Woodland and 1¼ miles east of Cottonwood, on the line of the projected Winters and Capay Railroad, with House and Barn and two wells of good Water, 9 head of Cattle, 50 head of Hogs suitable for fattening, 15 tons of good Hay, a half interest in a good Grain Header and a lot of Farming Implements—all to be included for the sum of $4,500. Apply on the premises. au17-3m JAMES GOSE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE!

I offer for sale my place in Woodland, situated on the Fabricius Tract, in ELLIOTT'S WESTERN ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF WOODLAND. It embraces

Four Large Town Lots!

And is situated on the Northeast corner of the block. It has a house, good well of water, with pump, good fence, shade trees, and a lot of choice fruit trees just beginning to bear. For particulars apply on the premises or at this office. WM. WESLEY SMITH.

mh30-tf

NOTICE!

2,000 Acres of First-Class Farming Land for Sale!

One mile from Dunnigan's Station, on the California Pacific Railroad and five miles from the Sacramento River. Terms of sale easy.

Address W. J. CLARKE,

je29-tf Antelope, Yolo Co.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

15 Cents. — 15 Cents.

Violin and Guitar Strings,

FINEST ROMAN OR ITALIAN,

FIFTEEN CENTS EACH.

☞ Send Fifteen Cents in Stamps, Currency or Coin for a Sample String to

DALE & CO'S

MUSIC STORE,

185 J St. Sacramento.

NEW MUSIC JUST ARRIVED! au3-3m

MARBLE WORKS.

J. C. DEVINE,

SACRAMENTO,

Importer and Manufacturer of Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantlepieces, Plumbers' Slabs, Furniture Tops, etc. All kinds of work done in Marble and Granite, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and Grates of the latest designs constantly on hand.

Being an experienced workman, of twenty-two years standing, and still working at the bench, I am enabled to do work better and cheaper than any other house in the city.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Country orders solicited. No Carpet Baggers drumming to sell my work. Nineteen Premiums and the Gold Medals of 1861 and 1875.

216 and 218 K St., Sacramento,

Near Eighth, in New Brick Store.

PETER KRELLENBERG,

Undertaker and County Coroner,

se14-3m AGENT AT WOODLAND.

CENTENNIAL

SHOULDER-LOCKING

Portable Fence!

This is an entirely new kind of portable fence, patented January, 1876.

W. H. HAMPTON, Agent, Davisville.

I have purchased the right to sell and manufacture this fence in Yolo County. Samples may be seen at my shop in Davisville, and at JACKSON'S PLANING MILL, Woodland.

This fence is made of various heights, and suitable for any kind of stock, and light or heavy, as desired. It is easy to move, stands firm, and does not blow over. The price will compare favorably with that of any other portable fence manufactured.

For particulars, call on or address

W. H. HAMPTON,

au24-1m DAVISVILLE, CAL.

HERMAN KUHN,

OPP. PORTER'S STORE,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Tinware, Stoves, Hose,

WATERPIPES AND PUMPS,

Roofing, Plumbing & Gasfitting.

JOBBING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GALVANIZED IRON WATER TANKS, all sizes, made to order, at the lowest possible prices.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

jy27-3m HERMAN KUHN.

GOLDEN STATE Boot and Shoe STORE!

This well-known establishment,

A. J. DANIS, Prop'r,

Has become the favorite emporium for Gents' Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Newest Stock, Largest Assortment, and THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

☞ Do not fail to call and examine our Stock and learn Prices.

Store, N. W. Cor. 6th and J sts., SACRAMENTO. se7-3m

HAIR WORK.

MRS. E. DAVIDSON

Has again opened her Hair-Dressing Establishment

Over Porter & Co's Store.

She is prepared to do all kinds of Hair Work, such as

SWITCHES, PUFFS, CURLS,

And everything in that line. Combings, straightened and made into Switches or Puffs. STAMPING done in every style. jy13-3m

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST!

W. REED,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

117 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

EVERY STYLE OF PICTURE

Known to the Photographic Art

Executed in a Superior Manner

And at Satisfactory Prices!

CABINET CARDS, - - - $4 per doz.
CARTES DE VISITE, - - $2 per doz.

se7-3m

THE NEW

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

Spring & Summer Goods,

MRS. & MISS PORTER

Have received their Spring Stock of Millinery, embracing the Latest and Most Fashionable Styles of Goods, and are prepared to suit the most fastidious tastes at reasonable prices.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.—We are agents for the celebrated Butterick's Patterns, to which we call the attention of the public.

Ladies are respectfully invited to favor us with their patronage.

se14-3m MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

AB. BROWNELL. R. B. STEWART,

STEWART & BROWNELL,

CHOICE WINES, ETC.,

213 Montgomery st., Russ House,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Will be pleased to see any of our friends from Yolo when they visit the city.

je22-6m

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Freeman's Store, Cor. First and Main street, Woodland, Cal. se14-3m

DR. A. B. MERRITT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Of 40 years practice, offers his professional services to the Citizens' of Woodland and vicinity. Special attention paid to Chronic Diseases and Female Complaints. Orders left at Simpson's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. se7-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; is permanently located at Davisville, Cal., and will respond to calls promptly. se7

DR. E. A. GORDON,

KNIGHTS LANDING,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of that vicinity. Orders left at W. A. Sublett's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. se7-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

se7] SACRAMENTO. [3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, corner of Main and First streets.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. se7-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, corner of Main and College sts., opposite Bynum & Co's drug store; residence third house south of office. se5-3m

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT-LAW,

Office at Court House, Woodland. se7-3m

PRATHER & HOLMES,

DENTISTS,

☞ Nitrous Oxid (Laughing Gas) administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Bank Building, corner Main and First streets, Woodland. se1

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Is now permanently located in Antelope. All calls will receive prompt attention. se1

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located in Woodland. Calls promptly attended in town and country at all hours. Orders may be left at Simpson's Drug Store. Office opposite Postoffice au24

M. A. NURSE,

COUNTY SURVEYOR OF YOLO COUNTY,

Is prepared to do surveying in any part of the county, aided by an efficient Deputy and Assistants. Office in the Court House. au24-3m

C. H. GAROUTTE, W. B. TREADWELL.

TREADWELL & GAROUTTE,

SEARCHERS OF RECORDS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

Special attention paid to business in the Probate Court. au24-3m

R. S. MARKELL, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of the McGill University, Montreal, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Canada. Permanently located at Cacheville, Yolo County, Cal. au24-3m

CREED HAYMOND. PASCHAL H. COGGINS.

HAYMOND & COGGINS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. au17-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. au10

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. au4-3m

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

WOODLAND, CAL.,

Will practice in the District and Supreme Courts. jy27-3m

C. S. FROST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, Woodland, Cal. Ranches and Town Property for sale. jy27

CASTILLO BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC,

Office with J. C. Ball, Freeman's Building, Woodland. jy20-3m

LEWIS RAMAGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office over Sacramento Savings Bank, Sacramento City. jy6-3m

W. C. WILSON,

DENTIST,

Office at American Exchange Hotel, Woodland. jy6-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500,000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral ecurity.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge.

Also, Three Ranches and Three Town Lots in Woodland for sale at reasonable rates. se1

CARPENTERING!

Parties in any part of Yolo County intending to build or repair buildings of any description, or bridges, will save money by applying to

J. G. LEWIS, Carpenter and Builder,

Postoffice Building, Woodland.

August 22d, 1876. au24-2w

Captain Grant.

BY CARL BRENT.

I'm Captain Grant of the cavalry,
The people all look up to me,
And the party loves me well you see,
For I'm the boss of the army.
I've got a fight against Sitting Bull,
And yet my hands are not quite full,
And times are getting terribly dull,
So I must use my army.

They say the third-term ghost is laid,
But I am not a bit afraid,
For the game ain't out until its played,
And I'm still the boss of the army.
Ulysses Hayes, or Rutherford Grant,
Its all the same, whichever you want,
And reform must stop its stupid cant
While I comma. d the army.

My deputy boss is Cameron,
Old Simon's smart and secret son,
And you may bet we'll have our fun
While slashing about with the army.
No matter what the people say,
They've only got the bill to pay,
And laws were never in the way
When we wanted to use the army.

Now I can find some work to do
For Belknap, Bab, and Orvil, too,
And they will fight till all is blue,
As sutlers in the army:
And Robeson a point must strain
To build the navy up again,
And spend his cash with might and main,
For the navy must help the army.

Of votes my side is getting short
And we can hardly hold the fort
Unless we soon begin the sport
Of hunting with the army.
The colored people stand and pout,
And are half inclined to vote me out,
For they forget beyond a doubt,
That I freed them with the army.

We'll drag the darkies to the polls,
And make the Democrats hunt their holes,
And haul the white men over the coals,
When we go South with the army.
Though many howl, my will is firm
To cause the Southern States to squirm,
And when I want another term
I'll sweep the North with the army.

Our plea is thin, but better than none,
Enough for me and Cameron,
And when the work is once begun
We can't control the army.
If now we've not a good excuse
We'll make one soon, so what's the use
Of holding back from turning loose
The bayonets of the army?

So Terry may grumble and Crook complain,
And brave men's blood the snow may stain;
No matter if I my point may gain
By whipping the South with the army.
For I must support the Spencer crew,
And Ames and Packard and Moses, too,
And in that I'll find enough to do,
As long as I'm boss of the army.

Carrying Elections by Military Power.

[From the New York Sun.]

We now have a new and dangerous theory of government broached by an Administration which has determined as between the two political parties into which people of the South are divided, that the one shall poll a greater number of votes than the other; or, in other words, that the candidates of one party shall succeed and that the other candidates shall not. This theory is that the amendment of the Constitution securing the elective franchise to a race of men previously not entitled to vote authorizes the Federal Government, especially at elections at which Federal officers are to be chosen, to take measures to prevent individuals from being obstructed or hindered in the exercise of the elective franchise by other individuals; and that for this purpose the army of the United States may be employed upon the private or unofficial information or belief of the President that those other individuals intend to offer such obstruction and hindrance.

On this theory, for the first time in our history, the army of the United States is to be used in interfering with elections. It is in vain that those who protest refer to the constutional amendment, which simply declares that no State shall withhold the elective franchise from any citizen of the United States on account of his race, color or previous servitude. It is in vain that the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that this constitutional provision has nothing to do with the acts of individuals against each other; that it secures to every person, otherwise entitled to vote, an exemption from any discrimination by the State on account of his race or color; but that it does not authorize the Federal Government to punish or to restrain the wrongful acts of individuals against other individuals merely because these wrongful acts tend to prevent the lawful exercise of the elective franchise.

The Supreme Court has clearly and explicitly declared that the right to vote is held of the State and not of the United States; that what the United States guarantees is that there shall be no discrimination against a voter on account of his race or color; that to prevent or hinder a voter from exercising his right of suffrage is a breach of the peace of the State which the State must punish or prevent; and that the United States can only punish or prevent the offense of obstructing the voter from exercising his franchise on account of his race or color, this being the only offence of which the United States can take cognizance.

Now we will put this matter into the form of a dialogue as between Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and President Grant, assuming what we admit is at the present time a very unwarrantable assumption, that the President is a man who means to act within the sphere of his constitutional and official duties:

Chamberlain—Mr. President, South Carolina is overwhelmingly Republican, if the Republicans are allowed a fair vote. But I have positive information that the Democrats are plotting to prevent the negroes from voting, and I want you to send a force there sufficient to secure a full Republican vote.

The President—Do you mean, Governor, that the Democrats will not allow the negroes to vote at all?

Chamberlain—No, they will be very willing to have them vote the Democratic ticket, but they won't allow them to vote because they are Republicans, and if you don't interfere we shall lose the State.

The President—Well, Governor, if you are satisfied that the Democrats will allow the negroes to vote for Tilden, but are determined to prevent them from voting for Hayes, the case is one for your action, not mine, because they meditate a breach of the peace of the State. If you find you cannot keep the peace of the State, and so officially certify to me, I will aid you. But the force with which I supply you must be put under your direction, and you must act on your official responsibility to the people of the State. If you will satisfy me that the Democrats, or the whites, or any body of individuals, are determined to prevent the negroes from voting at all, because they are negroes, I can interfere on my own responsibility, because the right of the negroes to be exempt from any such discrimination is guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Chamberlain—Of course I do not mean that the Democrats will not allow any negro to vote because he is a negro; but they will prevent all negroes from voting who are Republicans because they are Republicans.

The President—Then you must take care of the peace of the State, just as you would in any other case of a meditated breach of the peace.

This is what any President would say to the representations that are now making to President Grant, if he had the least regard for the line that divides the constutional duties from those of the Executive of a State. Yet President Grant, with no case before him that can possibly authorize his interference, but determined to act on any pretext that will serve for the employment of the army at the polls, puts that army at the disposal of his Marshals for the prevention of acts which, if they were really meditated or threatened, would be nothing but breaches of the peace of a State, without having been officially informed by the authorities of a single State that they cannot take care of offences against their own laws. It cannot for one moment be pretended that a conspiracy or a purpose exists anywhere to prevent the negroes from voting because they are negroes. The utmost that can be alleged, even assuming the unofficial information to be true, which is said to have been laid before the President, is that some voters, because they are Republicans, are threatened by other voters who are Democrats with exclusion from the polls. This, if true, would be a high-handed offence against the peace of the State, but it would be no offence at all against the peace of the United States.

Stripped of the clumsy and inaccurate verbiage of the Attorney-General's circular, the whole matter is reduced to an interference by the military arm of the United States, in favor of one political party against the other, in alleged anticipation of wrongs that belong exclusively to that jurisdiction. The case that can alone authorize any interference by the President does not exist at all, and is not claimed to exist. But we have a President who is determined that Hayes shall be his successor, and who expects to secure that result through the blindness of the people as to the illegality of his acts.

We have put the case against the acts of the President upon the assumption that all that is claimed is true. Of course it is not true throughout the South that there is danger to the Republican voter from Democratic violence. And in all ages and in all free countries in which it has been necessary to find a pretext for using military force to subvert the public liberties, or to assist one faction in triumphing over another, or to retain power against the real will of the people, such pretexts have easily been found. In the present case, the best way to defeat the whole scheme and to make it recoil upon the heads of its contrivers, is by so acting, by so refraining, by so avoiding all strife, by so commanding every passion and curbing every impulse, as to demonstrate the utter folly of the whole villainous pretence.

The Indian Campaign Ended.

A New York *Herald* special from Heart river (D. T.), dated the 9th inst., says: "The large force of Sioux Indians which followed Sitting Bull during the Summer has broken into small parties and dispersed, with the exception of his own personal band and about 400 braves, who, it is probable, have crossed the Missouri river before this. According to the latest intelligence from General Terry a large party of them was checked in attempting to ford the Yellowstone, by a detachment of infantry under Lieutenant Rice. It is impracticable to further hunt an enemy with the troops now in the field, who are worn and weakened by exposure, starvation and hardship. They have been thirty-two days with no other shelter than one blanket for each man in repeated cold storms of wind, rain and hail. Scurvy, fever and dysentery have prostrated about 300 soldiers, who have from time to time been carried on litters. The insufficiency of medical supplies is still more alarming. The mild weather of the past few days has been a godsend which has prevented terrible mortality. In ten days later the averge temperature of this climate will have become low, and the troops have yet to march 300 miles southward in Summer clothing, with no tents. They have now only food for two days. We are marching on Deadwood City, in the Black Hills, 200 miles distant, and shall barely escape starvation before reaching there. The journey will consume seven days. General Crook has sent an order for wagons to proceed to Custer City with fresh supplies under escort of two companies of cavalry. The issue of rations is already redued one-half. Many fresh tracks of hunting parties of Sioux are found each day. Their condition is probably more destitute than that of the troops. Were General Crook now equipped to pursue them rapidly they must be forced to surrender. They must hunt or starve, and hunting implies flight. A Sioux was chased by Gruard, the scout, far ahead of our column, but he escaped. To-day a hunting party was chased for fifteen miles, and one of them was killed. Eight braves were fired on by eleven scouts day before yesterday, and one of their ponies killed. Necessity compels the abandonment of the chase, and the campaign is virtually closed."

MR. TILDEN'S PURITY OF LIFE.—There is not a chapter, nor a line, not an incident, nor an episode in Mr. Tilden's public or private life but will bear the closest scrutiny and indicate his character as a man of irreproachable honesty and stainless honor. He never took a dollar in his life which he did not fairly earn. He never wronged man, woman or child, individual or corporation, in any business transaction whatsoever. He never "wrecked a railroad," nor aught else inconsistent with the most perfect propriety. We know whereof we affirm. We demand the boldest, freest investigation into Mr. Tilden's life. We pledge our readers that if, when the full facts are made public, the Terre Haute and Alton R.R. case, and all other cases on which charges have been based, do not redound to his credit, we will cease to support him.—*Utica Observer.*

Maine and Vermont—Democratic Gains.

The Auburn *Herald* contains the following review of the late elections in these two ever Radical States—a very favorable one for the Democracy:

In an exceedingly large vote, Maine has given the Radicals, as appears from their own dispatches up to this date, a majority of from 10,000 to 14,000. This is an increase over their majority of last year, and it is in this insignificant fact that our Radical friends find sufficient encouragement to still further continue the canvass. Last year, though, the vote was very light, being only 110,298 in the State against about 134,000 this year. Of course no one ever claimed Maine for Tilden, and, therefore, except its significance, it matters not whether the Rads carry it by fifty or by fifty thousand; and when we contemplate the vote with reference to its significance on the general result in the great Presidential contest, we must compare it with the vote of four years ago when the last President was elected. In doing this, we find that in a total vote of over 7,000 less than it has just polled, its Republican majority was nearly or quite 7,000 more. These are the figures we must contemplate in computing the result as bearing on the coming Presidential election, and they show, as will be seen at a glance, that a proportionate change in every State in the Union would change the heretofore Radical majorities into minorities of each of them to insure Tilden's election overwhelmingly. This result from Maine, in the face of the fact that the most desperate efforts were made by the Radicals, and every expedient known to politics resorted to by them to increase their majority, is not bad. On the contrary, it is all encouraging to the friends of Tilden and reform, assuring them that if they turn out solidly on the day of election, make a point of voting in spite of all obstacles, the election of Tilden and Hendricks will be a certainty, and the reforms in finance, in civil service, and indeed in everything needed, will be ours without a peradventure.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The full returns have been received from Vermont, and even in that blackest of all States the Democrats have shown a large increase over their Radical opponents. We stated last week that according to the most reliable reports then received, the Democrats had made gains. The facts verify our report. In 1862 the Democratic vote of Vermont was 3,724, and the largest vote they ever polled since 1857 was 16,613, until the election last week when, according to the Republican dispatches, the vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor was 21,135, or 4,422 more than they polled in 1872, while the total vote for the Republican candidate only showed a gain over their vote for 1872 of 2,539. There was a large increase in the vote of the State, and in this increase the Democrats show a gain of nearly two to one as compared with the gain of the Republicans. The Vermont election, like all others that have preceded it this Fall, may really be counted as Democratic thunder; for, though the Democrats lacked much of carrying the State, they showed a healthy increase, proving what the mass of honest people are pleased to know, that Radical fraud, tyranny and corruption are on the decline.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.—*Hall's Journal of Health* says: "They live longest, as a class, who lead calm and even lives, mentally and physically; who are most exempt from the turmoils and shocks and strains which are incident to human existence; and who are assured of to-morrow's bread. There is no one thing, aside from the blessedness of an implicit reliance on the Providence of God, which has such an influence in promoting longevity as an assurance, felt to be well grounded, of a comfortable provision for life, for all the ordinary wants of our station. Not long ago a man died in a poor-house in England, where he had been taken care of for ninety years; he had no anxieties for to-morrow's bread; he had no quarter's day to provide against in default of which wife and children would be turned into the street from the elegant brown-stone mansion. He had no notes to meet in bank, which if not paid by a day and an hour would involve protest and financial ruin. Ah, this load of debt, how it grinds one's manhood to powder; how it agonizes the sensitive heart; how it shames one's honor; how it has driven to drunkeness to desperation, to suicide, to murder! How the anguish of it takes the energy and health out of a man, and makes him pine and languish for weary days and weeks on beds of thorns, which pierce through the body, into the soul! So, one good way to avoid sickness and premature death is to avoid debt as you would the devil.

HAYES LIABLE TO IMPRISONMENT.—The Chicago *Times* says editorially concerning the charges against Governor Hayes: "If there were any possibility of error concerning this disheartening evidence we should hesitate to commit the charges to print. The facts which are to follow as the case is legally prosecuted leave no doubt that the Republican candidate for the Presidency is at this very moment liable to the law of the land as a defaulter and subject to imprisonment. This is a harsh and repellant view to take of the business, but it must be borne in in mind that Gov. Hayes has done precisely the thing that Hesing, McKee and McDonald are now suffering imprisonment for—defrauded the revenue. That is the charge, and the books in the office of the Recorder at Fremont, Ohio, the Governor's home, are the proof of it.

WHO ARE ASSAILING TILDEN?—Every man, be he Republican or Democrat, who was connected with the Tweed and Canal Rings, are assailing Governor Tilden. Every Republican paper and Republican speaker who endorses Grant's administration, are assailing Tilden. Babcock, Joyce, Delano, Schenck, Belknap, and "Boss" Shepherd, who have had their arms into the public treasury, are assailing Tilden. The Hayes Clubs which endorses Grant's administration, are assailing Tilden. With this army against Tilden, what better commendation does he need.

A POSTOFFICE has been established at Arbuckle, Colusa County, T. R. Arbuckle postmaster.

The Yolo Democrat,

With a Weekly Supplement.

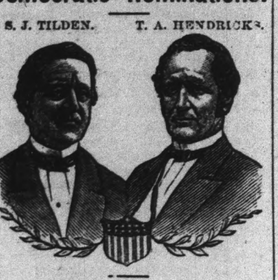
OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, Sept. 28th, 1876.

NATIONAL Democratic Nominations.

S. J. TILDEN. T. A. HENDRICKS.



FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

J. C. SHORB.....San Francisco
JOHN S. HAGER.....San Francisco
STUART M. TAYLOR.....San Francisco
JOSEPH H. BUDD.....San Joaquin
BARCLAY HENLEY.....Sonoma
FRANK GANAHL.....Los Angeles

ALTERNATES:

JOSEPH NAPHTALY.....San Francisco
CAMERON H. KING.....San Francisco
JOHN MULLAN.....San Francisco
THEODORE BAGGE.....Alameda
MARION BIGGS.....Butte
JUAN B. CASTRO.....Monterey

FOR CONGRESSMAN:

J. K. LUTTRELL,

OF SONOMA COUNTY.

The following extract from a business letter from Ventura county is encouraging:

"Democrats are numerous in Ventura county. We are well organized here. Have a Tilden and Hendricks Club of 450 members. A number of life-long Republicans have declared their intention to support Tilden and Reform."

TAKING into consideration the increase of the voting population of the United States since 1868, it is entirely safe to say that more than three millions of votes will be given for Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency. What sort of reputation abroad are Republican politicians establishing for their Government, when they proclaim to the whole world that more than three millions of their countrymen desired its overthrow?

IN 1868, Horatio Seymour received for the office of President, 2,703,600 votes. Ulysses S. Grant received, for the same office 3,013,188 votes. Grant's majority over Seymour was 303,588 votes. It is probably safe to say that Grant received 903,588 more colored votes than Seymour. That estimate gives Seymour a majority of 600,000 of the white votes of the Union. We estimate the majority which Tilden will receive of the white vote, at not less than 700,000. Republican politicians are in the habit of arguing that none but Republicans wish to preserve the Government. What, then will be the consequence if the negroes should make up their minds to vote Democratic.

BIDWELL.—The San Francisco *Chronicle* denies that John Bidwell, of Dolly Varden fame, is in favor of Tilden. It was reported that he had declared himself to that effect, but we never believed it. No, he is too deeply steeped in Radicalism to come to that. He must come down now and submit to the dictation of Sargent and Gorham and the rest of his old abusers and villifiers, and eat Radical dirt at their suggestion. We would call the attention of the so-called "Independent" Democrats, who affiliated with Bidwell & Co. last year, to the attitude he and all his Radical confrerers assume now, and advise them to take warning how they fall into the traps so artfully laid for them by these crafty political manipulators.

THE STATE FAIR.—We paid a short visit to the State Fair, which closed Saturday last. The attendance was not near so large during the Fair as has been usual heretofore. The attractions outside of the races at the park were, as usual, very good. The Pavilion was splendidly arranged, and the exhibitions first-class. The stock parade on Friday was a success, and did honor to stock raisers in this State. Of course (and we are sorry to say it) the great centre of interest was the races. We did not attend any of these, and do not take enough interest in the result of the several contests of speed to give a synopsis of them. Yolo and Solano counties were well represented, and are rapidly taking the lead of sister counties in fine stock and first-class agricultural products.

CAN A PARTY REFORM ITSELF?—"Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard change his spots?" No. In the very nature of things such results are impossible. Can a party reform itself? If it can the history of the world ought to disclose some instance in which it has done so. We express it as our firm belief that an event of the kind has never taken place. From those who maintain the contrary we respectfully ask that an instance be mentioned. The Republican party has been in power nearly sixteen years. It is admitted by all candid Republicans, that corruption has prevailed to an extent truly alarming in the management of public affairs. If the Republicans have exercised all the vigilance they could and the present state of things has grown up in spite of their best efforts to prevent it, they are incapable of managing the affairs of the Government. If they could have exercised a watchfulness which could have secured the country against such wide spread corruption, they should be expelled from power for unfaithfulness to their trust. If the dishonest men of their party are too strong for the honest ones, they have already held power too long.

SENATOR SARGENT has arrived in California. Of course he was received with a grand ovation. Guns were fired, the band played, and a grand collation spread. Why? Because he is a burning and a shining light in the Radical camp; because he is one of the main pillars and props of the Radical party on this coast. The very men who last year went over the State denouncing him as a scoundrel of the deepest dye will receive him with open arms, fall on his neck and weep tears of joy at his safe return. Then they will put their heads together and Sargent will tell them how the campaign in California should be run. Sargent is known to favor all monopolies, especially that of the Central Pacific Railroad. He favors them because he can ride into power through their influence. He works for the success of the Republican party because it is the party of monopolies. Whenever you find a thorough out and out railroad man, one who is ready to pile additional burdens on the groaning taxpayers, to satisfy the remorseless demands of some grinding corporation, you will always find that man in the Radical camp, fighting against honest administration and reform.

History of the Republican Party—No 2.

In our daily conversation we call one man Smith, another Jones, and another Thompson. That is proper enough, for, in all instances of that kind, the names given are employed as a mere means of distinguishing one person from another. It is also necessary that we should give names to parties, as a means of distinguishing one party from another. But, in so doing, we are governed by a different principle from that which controls us in bestowing them on individuals. In all cases of the latter kind the name should be adapted to the party named.

There was organized, in 1854, a political party which announced its determination to exclude slavery entirely and forever from all the Territories of the United States, with a view to the gradual but ultimate extinction of that institution in the localities in which it already existed. In its ultimate purpose the newly formed party differed in no respect from the old-fashioned Abolitionists, but it proposed less violent means for the attainment of its end. Those belonging to it might, therefore, with much propriety, have called themselves "Conservative Abolitionists." But they applied to themselves the deceptive and more popular name "Republican."

According to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary a "Republican" is "one who favors or prefers a Republican form of Government," and a "Monarchist" is "an advocate of Monarchy." Should men among us style themselves "Monarchists" that circumstance would naturally lead to the inference that they desire the establishment of a monarchy in the United States. The inference would be equally natural that a party calling itself "Republican" was organized for the sole purpose of resisting supposed tendencies toward monarchy. In other words, the assumption of either of the names "Republican" or "Monarchist" would imply the belief that there is a contest between Republicanism and Monarchy.

I concede that the men who formed the new organization were, for the most part, "Republicans," but I deny that they were *peculiarly* such. The great mass of their fellow-citizens were as much Republicans as themselves. The name which they assumed was inappropriate, inasmuch as it was calculated to produce a false impression. And that is not the worst. They have made an improper use of it for the last twenty-two years. Well do the more intelligent of them know that slavery has existed in nearly all the Republics of the world. They have, nevertheless, sought to create the impression that their cause is identical with that of Republicanism all over the globe. Protesting that the name was improperly assumed, I will, nevertheless, adopt it for the sake of practical convenience. It is important to scan attentively the beginning of the political struggle which commenced in the year 1854:

What was the nature of the issue presented? In his Farewell Address to the people of the United States, the immortal Washington had said: "In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much from the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these mis-representations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

In disregard of the solemn prophetic warning contained in this foregoing words, the Republican leaders of 1854 tendered to the American people political issues founded entirely on "geographical discriminations." In other words, they built up in the North one strictly *geographical party*, which was the cause of another springing up in the South. The end which they proposed was the ultimate extinction of slavery in all the States of the South. They did not claim that they expected to so appeal to the reason and conscience of slaveholders as to cause them to emancipate any considerable number of their slaves. Not persuasion, but force, was the weapon which they proposed to employ. They did not claim that the Constitution gave Congress any defined power to emancipate slaves; but they insisted that they could do indirectly what they could not do directly. They proposed, by an Act of Congress, to exclude slavery from all the Territories of the United States. They argued that such exclusion would ultimately so depreciate the value of slave property as to cause slaveholders voluntarily to emancipate their slaves. Wealthy men at the North had ample opportunities for purchasing slaves and emancipating them. They did not, however, elect to thus employ their funds. No society was formed anywhere at the North with the view of purchasing slaves and setting them free. Northern men said that slaves ought to be free, but were unwilling to be themselves at the expense of giving them their freedom. Therefore, proposed that slaveholders should do what they themselves were unwilling to do. They never once said to slaveholders we will share with you the expense which it may be necessary to incur in abolishing slavery. An ultimate universal emancipation was the end sought, but it was proposed that the burden and inconvenience of it should be borne exclusively by the South. The Republican leaders said, in effect, to Southern men, "We have, under the Constitution, power to exclude slavery from the Territories. We will, in the exercise of that power, so depreciate your slaves in value as to compel you to emancipate them." The policy of the Republican party depended upon geographical lines clearly defined. That party was, therefore, *a geographical party*. The Democrats of the North never menaced the South with unfriendly legislation. The Whigs of the South were ready to say, "We will not, if we can help it, be coerced by a Congressional enactment to emancipate our slaves." It was hence quite natural that they should ally themselves with the Democrats. Thus, upon the issue tendered, the entire South was consolidated into a *geographical party*.

Of what material was the newly organized party composed? Many Democrats joined it through a conscientious opposition to slavery. The Northern Whigs went into it almost *en masse*. The old-fashioned Abolitionists all joined it, hoping, doubtless, as I have already suggested, that they would bring it at last up to their own standpoint. If they so expected, subsequent events showed that they judged rightly. I have already said that "the anti-slavery movement has been a unit, of which the Republican party has been nothing more than a component part."

The Abolitionists were laboring for the ultimate abolition of slavery. The Republicans were laboring for the same purpose. The Abolitionists proposed to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. That the Republicans did not propose. The Abolitionists proposed to hinder slaves from being sold from one slave State into another. That the Republicans did not propose. The Abolitionists had always propo-ed the exclusion of slavery from the Territories. That the Republicans *did* propose.

The name "Abolitionist" was unpopular and the name "Republican" popular. No advantage could accrue to the anti-slavery cause by keeping its advocates divided. It cost the Abolitionists but a small sacrifice to call themselves Republicans.

To every party, two tests should be applied. They are, first, that it shall have that clear-head estatesmanship which will enable it to perceive wherein the public good consists; second, that it shall be animated by that pure patriotism which will prompt it to pursue such good with an undeviating aim. How stands the Republican party when judged by those tests? Did the Republican leaders understand the tendency of the measures which they recommended? Can they with reason and fairness claim to be more patriotic than other men?

I will aim, in succeeding numbers, to develope the answer to these highly important questions. JAMES JOHNSON.

NEW PATENTS—Through Dewey & Co., Patent agents, San Francisco, we receive the following advance list of U. S. Patents, granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: Wm. McCourt, Virginia City, Nev., amalgamators; Benjamin H. Catching, Forest Grove, Oregon, machines for sawing staves; James Jenkins, Cortez, Nev., anvils; Isaac Rogers, Sheridan, Oregon, apple corers; John L. Boone, S. F., carrier attachment for sewing machines; Samuel Rothschild and Angelo Cahen, both of S. F., Peter Schmitz, S. F., stench traps; William Webster, S. F., bag sewing machines.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

At a serenade tendered him in Nashville, Tenn., ex-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, expressed his firm conviction that several Northern States, heretofore considered strongly Republican, would give Democratic majorities in November.

The Fresno *Expositor* asserts that John Bidwell, the Independent Radical nominee for Governor last year, is out for Tilden, Hendricks and reform, and that he has already made two or three speeches in favor of the cause.

THE Sacramento *Bee* on the Vermont Election, says: "The increase in the total vote of Vermont at the late election over that of 1874 was 18,785. Of this increase the Republicans had 7,778 and the Democrats 11,007." Touching the same subject the San Francisco Morning *Call* remarks, that "the Republicans have made small gains and the Democrats large ones."

Governor Hayes did only one thing while he was a member of Congress that is worth remembering. He voted for the salary grab and took his back pay.

In Vermont, the Radicals made a gain of 33 per cent. in the recent election, over the vote of 1874, while the Democratic gain was 73 per cent.

The Eureka (Nev.) *Sentinel* says: While in the western part of the State recently, we were informed by a gentleman of Lyon county that Dr. J. C. Hazlett, of Dayton, the last Republican nominee for Governor of this State had declared for Tilden and Hendricks. One by one the roses fade.

The New York *Times* believes that "with a little resolution, courage and intelligence we might have had specie payments five years ago." Thus we are forced, by a Radical organ, to the distressing conclusion that the Radical party, which has had entire control of the matter, is utterly destitute of resolution, courage and intelligence.

In alluding to the change going on in Kansas ex Senator Ross' paper, the Lawrence *Standard*, says: "The yearning for a change is so strong and the leaning of the people so decided toward Tilden, that the Republican State Convention even refused to adopt any resolutions indorsing Hayes and Wheeler, or Grant, or the Cincinnatti platform.

At present no Catholic can hold an office in New Hampshire, and this the Governor objects to, proposing to admit Catholics to the same privileges in this respect as are enjoyed by other citizens. This is very creditable to the Governor, and the New York *Sun* concludes from it that he can neither be a Hayes man nor a Grant man.

The Radical party, according to one of the Saratoga spouters is to be continued in power as long as there is disloyalty in the South. And the Buffalo *Courier* says it stands ready to furnish the disloyalty to order, in quantities to meet demands. In the words of Morton, Indiana Lieutenant: "Please keep Southern outrages standing until after election.

If the Radical party had the slightest intention of attempting any real reform, it would be shown in the character of its recently appointed National Executive Committee. But Zack Chandler is at the head of this Committee, and in its members it represents the most corrupt elements of the party.

Gen. B. F. Butler a leader in all the infamous legislation that has tended to disgrace the Republican party, and the very embodyment of infidelity and repudiation himself, has been nominated by the Radicals of the Seventh Massachusetts District, for Congress.

The Supreme Court in Washington pronounces all the modern legislation in which Grant has used in the army in the South to uphold the fifteenth amendment, as unconstitutional and void. Under this decision the army can only be employed when there is an outbreak, a resistance to law, which the State is powerless to control.

The Tennessee *Post*, the leading German paper of Tennessee, heretofore independent has come out for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Republican majority in Vermont at the late election was 23,537. In 1868 Vermont gave Grant a majority of 32,122. In 1872 it gave him a majority of 29,947. The average of the two is 31,035. The Republican majority in this election falls 7,508 below this average. This is a heavy loss in a small State like Vermont.

Booth has taken the stump for the Radical party in Indiana. The Democrats of that State have sent to this Coast for copies of his speeches delivered against the Republican party last year also, Gorham's speeches against Booth.

Senator Booth in his Indiana speech said the trouble in electing Hayes would be found in the desire of the masses for a change. And the Senator with remarkable frankness told the truth.

The nomination of Charles Francis Adams in Massachusetts gives a new impetus to the Reform movement. It proves that the Democratic party are determined to use the best instruments for effecting the good work they have undertaken. It shows that in this work the leading statesmen of the country are prepared to join, without regard to past party associations.

Hancock, McClellan and Rosecrans are out for Tilden. The famous guerrilla chief, Mosby, is out for Hayes. The Radical leaders sneer at the former and pet the latter. They profess great friendship for the "boys in blue," and swear that no reconstructed rebel shall be trusted.

A correspondent from New York, under date of August 21st, says: "Please mark the prediction that the majority in this this State for the Democratic Presidential Electors will average over 60,000.

The United States Senate voted Pinchback $30,000 for services rendered as "contestant" for a seat in the United States Senate. He was never elected, and his claim was clearly a bogus one.

New Advertisements.

Probate Notice.

Notice for publication of time appointed for proving Will, &c.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO. In the Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of CHRIS. BETAGH, deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, made on the Twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1876, notice is hereby given that SATURDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the said County of Yolo, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the Will of said CHRIS. BETAGH, deceased, and for hearing the application of ANN BETAGH for the issuance to her of Letters Testamentary, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated September 26th, 1876.

D. M. BURNS, Clerk.

By D. SCHINDLER, Deputy Clerk.

J. C. and C. Ball, Attorneys. se26-5t

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned under the firm name of J. M. Ralls & Co., dealers in Hardware and other similar merchandise, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the interest of Alexander Montgomery in the merchandise and business of the said firm has been sold to J. M. Ralls and Wm. S. Montgomery. Alexander Montgomery to retire from said firm, and all debts due to and from said firm are to be paid to and by said J. M. Ralls and Wm. S. Monigomery.

JOHN M. RALLS,
W. S. MONTGOMERY,
A. MONTGOMERY.

Signed

Dated Davisville, Yolo county, California, this eleventh day of September in the year A.D eighteen hundred and seventy-six. se23-4t

FINE PASTURAGE.

FOR FINE CLOVER PASTURAGE APPLY TO

W. B. Treadwell.

Wanted.

Men and teams to work on levee below the town of Washington, in Yolo county. Apply to LEE & SILL, on the grounds, or at the office of J. C. and C. BALL, in Woodland. se28

SCHOOL BOOKS!

—AND—

COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.

—

SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

A full supply of Text Books for the Public Schools and for Hesperian College now on hand and for sale at the very

LOWEST PRICES!

ELSTON & LUDDEN,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. L. SIMPSON.)

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Woodland, August 22d, 1876. au24-1m

Fall and Winter GOODS.

—

OUR A. NICKELSBURG

Has just returned from below with an

Immense Stock

—OF—

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And makes the following announcement: As

Our Stock is Too Extensive

In every line we will not make any enumerations. Our experience of business in Woodland for the past Five Years has taught us that the generality of people in the County prefer to

Deal at Legitimate Establishments:

ONE PRICE FOR GOODS!

And as good an article as can be got for it

Benefit to the Purchaser!

—

OUR BUSINESS HAS INCREASED

Wonderfully every year

On the Above Basis,

And will continue in the same manner

—

Every Piece of Goods Bought at Our House is Warranted to be As Represented.

—

Please Call and Examine!

No trouble to show you the goods!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

se21

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS MEETING.

HON. FRANK GANAHL,

Democratic Presidential Elector, and other able speakers, will address the friends of Tilden, Hendricks and Reform at Woodland on

Thursday Evening, Sep. 28th.

All parts of the county should be represented at this meeting. Seats provided, and ladies especially invited.

By order of the Committee.

se21-2t

KING,

Photographer,

WOODLAND.

se21-3m

OTTO HANSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

106 J Street, above Fourth,

SACRAMENTO.

THE FINEST AND LATEST STYLES OF Cloths on hand. Cutting and all work done by first-class workmen. se21-3m

NOTICE!

Having purchased DR. H. M. KIER'S interest in the Knights Landing Drug Store, and Book Accounts of same, also his interest in all Professional Accounts to September 9th, inclusive, all persons knowing themselves indebted for Medicines or Professional Services will please call and settle at once with M. E. CLOWE, as all accounts have been placed in his hands for collection.

E. A. GORDON.

KNIGHTS LANDING, Sept 9th, 1876. se21-1m

DR. HENRY M. KIER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER

OFFICE—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street, Knight's Landing, Cal. se21-3m

PETITION

Before the Board of Supervisors of the County of Yolo, State of California:

In the matter of the formation of a new Reclamation District.

THE PETITION OF YOUR PETITIONERS most respectfully shows to the Honorable Board of Supervisors of said county of Yolo and State of California, as follows:

That the body of land hereinafter described is and ever has been swamp and overflowed land, and is situated in said county and State and is described as follows, to-wit:

All that certain body of land, situated in the county of Yolo and State of California, lying in Township number seven (7) north, Range number four (4) east, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the center of Babel Slough with the Sacramento River, and running thence up said slough s 81° 15' w 8.00 chains; thence s 88° 10' w 2.47 chains; thence n 71° 30' w 6.55 chains; thence s 39° 40' w 4.27 chains; thence s 21° 25' w 3.41 chains; thence s 6° e 2.85 chains; thence s 11° 10' w 3.00 chains; thence s 15 w 8.89 chains; thence s 24° 10' w 3.47 chains; thence s 45° 10' w 4.00 chains; thence s 8° 30' w 4.70 chains; thence n 73° 45' w 7.00 chains; thence s 62° 15' w 3.30 chains; thence s 58° 40' w 4.19 chains; thence s 56° 10' w 7.70 chains; thence s 48° 30' w 3.40 chains; thence s 39° 20' w 5.36 chains; thence s 18° 20' w 3.40 chains; thence s 2° 30' e 5.50 chains; thence s 41° 20' w 5.75 chains; thence s 25° 30' e 5.50 chains; thence s 41° 20' w 5.75 chains; thence s 35° 40' w 7.00 chains; thence s 57° 50' w 5.80 chains; thence s 64° 40' w 7.31 chains; thence s 18° 30' w 4.20 chains; thence s 1° 40' w 3.70 chains; thence s 28° w 4.00 chains to a point 14.00 chains west from the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 7 in said township; thence s 35° w 4.37 chains; thence s 8° 20' w 8.00 chains; thence s 55° 45' e 8.00 chains; thence s 84° 40' e 11.05 chains; thence south 14.00 chains; thence east 7.00 chains; thence n 71° 30' e 6.33 chains; thence 73° 15' e 10.44 chains; thence s 53° e 5.81 chains; thence s 42° 30' e 13.05 chains; thence s 76° e 5.16 chains; thence east 13.75 chains; thence north 7.25 chains to a point 13.75 chains east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 8 in said township; thence east 20.25 chains to the southwest corner of section 16 in said township; thence south 40.00 chains to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence east 40.00 chains to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence south 40.00 chains to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence s 19° 20' e 14.94 chains; thence s 29° 45' w 50.00 chains; thence s 43° 40' w 16.75 chs; thence n 10° 35' w 40.00 chs, n 8° 30' e 4.70 chs, n 45° 30' e 4.00 chs, n 24° 10' e 3.47 chs, n 13° 00' e 8.80 chs, n 11° 10' e 3.00 chs, n 6° 00' w 2.80 chs, n 21° 25' e 3.41 chs, n 39° 40' e 4.27 chs, s 71° 30' e 6.55 chs, n 86° 10' e 2.47 chs, n 81° 15' e 8.00 chs, s 44° 40' e 10.00 chs, s 51° 00' e 5.00 chs, s 41° 30' e 13.00 chs, s 48° 15' e 7.50 chs, s 43° 40' w 24.50 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 193.83 acres; run by the true meridian; magnetic variation 16° 10' east; and belonging to Fredrick Babel.

Swamp Land Survey No. 331 of Yolo County, Township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Portions of Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9: Beginning at a point 9.05 chs west from the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 9, and running thence n 21° 00' e 46.60 chs, n 73° 45' w 29.32 chs, n 52° 50' w 10 chs, s 45° 40' e 73.88 chs, east 74.61 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 300.44 acres: run by the true meridian; magnetic variation 16° 10' east; and belonging to Louis Trumpler.

Swamp Land Survey No. 276 of Yolo County, Township 7 north, Range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian—Portions of Sections 5, 7 and 18: Beginning at a point 18.00 chs east and 14.15 chs north from the s w corner of Section 21, and running thence 72° 30' e 40.00 chs to the bank of the Sacramento River, thence up the bank n 18° 00' e 6.50 chs, n 8° 30' e 14.00 chs, n 27° 15' e 8.00 chs, n 42° 15' e 7.50 chs, thence leaving River n 29° 50' w 40.00 chs, thence s 26° 45' w 59.00 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 159.59 acres: run by the true Meridian; magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to J. H. Cave.

Swamp Land Survey No. 363, of Yolo County, Township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian—Portions of Sections 10 and 15: Beginning at the n w corner of Section 15, t 7 n, r 4 e, Mt. Diablo Meridian, and running thence south 40.60 chs, east 20.00 chs, south 17.35 chs, s 87° 00' e 35.80 chs, s 9° 50' e 15.84 chs, n 75° 20' w 31.96 chs, s 9° 15' e 34.17 chs, east 34.17 chs, west 31.20 chs, north 20.00 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 190.64 acres: run by the true Meridian; magnetic variation 16° 10' east; and belonging to J. H. Cave.

Swamp Land Survey No. 361, of Yolo County, Township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo Meridian—Portion of Section 10: Beginning at a point 17.10 chs w from the n e corner of the south west quarter of section 10, t 7 n, r 4 e, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence s 78° 00' e 31.35 chs; thence s 9° 50' e 12.94 chs, n 87° 00' w 35.80 chs, north 17.35 chs, east 2.90 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 52.61 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to J. H. Cave.

Swamp Land Survey No. 313, of Yolo County, Township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo Meridian—Portions of Sections 15, 22 and 23: Beginning at a point 18.43 chs west from the s w corner of section 14, t 7 n, r 4 e, Mount Diablo Meridian, running thence s 9° 20' e 38.47 chs to the river bank; thence n 66° 10' e 8.00 chs, n 60° 00' e 6.00 chs, n 52° 20' e 9.97 chs, n 42° 15' w 40.67 chs, s 9° 20' e 4.41 chs south from the place of beginning, and containing 49.24 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Manuel Soza.

Swamp Land Survey No. 312, of Yolo county, Township 7 north, Range 4 east, Mount Diablo Meridian—Portions of Sections 15, 22 and 23: Beginning at a point 0.90 chs south from the s w corner of Section 14, t 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian, and running thence n 75° 15' w 19.80 chs, s 42° 15' e 40.67 chs, to the river bank; thence n 52° 20' e 2.03 chs, n 40° 40' e 12.00 chs, n 25° 00' e 9.54 chs, n 75 1-2° w 22.51 chs, to the place of beginning, and containing 49.21 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to F. J. Marles.

Swamp Land Survey No. 735, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo Meridian—Portions of Sections 10, 14 and 15: Beginning at a point 0.87 chs north from the n e corner of the s e ¼ of Section 15, t 7 n, r 4 e, Mount Diablo Meridian, and running thence s 7° 20' e 27.89 chs, to the river bank; thence north 9.51 chs, n 2° 00' w 9.00 chs to the southeast corner of Survey No. 444; thence n 73° 20' w 46.00 chs to the southwest corner of Survey No. 444; thence n 9° 50' w 21.40 chs, n 7° 20' w 11.00 chs; then east 9° 15' e along the line of Survey No. 365 40.83 chs; thence s 7° 20' e 49.39 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 206.91 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Smith Bayles and George W. Keck.

Swamp Land Survey No. 411, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian—Portions of Sections 10, 14 and 15: Beginning at a point 0.57 chs south from the n e corner of section 15, t 7 n, r 4 e, Mount Diablo meridian, and running thence n 7° 20' w 22.29 chs; thence s 9° 50' e 21.40 chs, s 73° 20' e 44.00 chs to the river, n 9° 50' w 21.40 chs, n 73° 20' w 22.71 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 89.60 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Patrick Morrissey.

Portion Swamp Land Survey No. 279, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at the n w corner of said survey and running thence s 29° 00' w 46.60 chs; thence east 7.15 chs; thence n 25½° e 47.80 chs; thence n 87° 00' w 11.17½ chs to the place of beginning, and containing 40.00 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Manuel S. Coutente.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 279, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at a point s 87° 00' e 11.17½ chs from the n w corner of said survey, and running thence s 25½° w 47.80 chs; thence east 7.15 chs; thence n 30¼° e 49.25 chs; thence n 87° 00' w 11.17½ chs to the place of beginning, and containing 40.00 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to John G. S. Bello and John F. de Azevedo.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 279, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at a point s 87° 00' e 2.35 chs from the n w corner of said survey, and running thence s 30¼° w 49.25 chs; thence east 7.20 chs; thence n 34¼ w 50.85 chs; thence n 87° 00' w 11.17½ chs to the place of beginning, and containing 39.00 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Antone M. Leal.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 279, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at the n e corner of said survey and running thence n 87° 00' w 11.17½ chs; thence s 34½° w 50.85 chs; thence east 7.60 chs; thence n 38° 00' e 52.36 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 40.00 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Antone M. Leal.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 279, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at the n e corner of said survey and running thence n 87° 00' w 11.17½ chs to the place of beginning, and containing 40.00 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to John G. S. Bello and John F. de Azevedo.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 279, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at a point on the west line of said survey n 9° 50' w 9.15 chs from the s w corner of said survey, and running thence n 9° 50' w 7.95 chs; thence s 80° 00' e 42.26 chs; thence s 9° 45' e 9.85 chs; thence n 77° 20' w 45.21 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 36.17 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Thomas Rose.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 278, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at the n w corner of said survey and running thence s 38° 00' w 52.36 chs; thence s 78° 00' e 4.30 chs; thence n 48° 00' e 56.00 chs; thence n 75° 35' w 2.78 chs; thence n 75° 45' w 9.01 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 40.00 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Jose de Azevedo, D. Azevedo and D. A. Azevedo.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 823, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at a point 9.60 chs s 78° 00' e from the s w corner of said survey, and running thence n 38° 00' w 5.30 chs; thence n 41° 00' e 53.00 chs; thence s 75° 35' e 10.70 chs; thence s 42° 00' w to the place of beginning, containing 49.00 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to M. F. Jacinto and J. F. Jacinto.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 826, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at a point 9.60 chs s 78° e from the s w corner of said survey, and running thence s 78° 00' e 3.25 chs to the s e corner of said survey; thence n 59° 45' e 60.30 chs; thence n 42° 00' w 3.60 chs; thence n 41° 00' w 4.00 chs; thence n 63° 20' w 6.00 chs; thence n 75° 35' w 0.51 chs; thence s 69° w to the place of beginning, and containing 41.36 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to A. Neves and M. F. Neves.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 570, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at the n w corner of said survey and running thence n 78° 20' west 41.81 chs; thence n 11° 40' e 14.50 chs; thence s 75° 20' e to the east line of said survey; thence along said line s 6° 40' e to the place of beginning, and containing 66.11 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Louis Trumpler.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 570, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at a point on the south line of said survey distant 7.07 chs at right angles from the westerly line thereof and running thence n 59° 45' w 52.98 chs to the northeasterly line of said survey; thence along said line to a point distant 14.10 chs at right angles from the westerly line of said survey; thence s 59° 45' e to the southerly line of said survey; thence along said line to the place of beginning, and containing 39.00 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to F. J. Maschado and J. J. Maschado.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 570, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at the southeast corner of said survey and running thence northerly along the Sacramento river to a point distant 14.10 chs at right angles from the westerly line of said survey; thence s 59° 45' w to the southerly line of said survey; thence along said line to the place of beginning, and containing 37.24 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to John Soto.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 280, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at a point on the west line of said survey n 9° 50' w 9.15 chs from the s w corner of said survey, and running thence n 9° 50' w 7.95 chs; thence s 80° 00' e 42.26 chs; thence s 9° 45' e 9.85 chs; thence n 77° 20' w 45.21 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 36.17 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Patrick Morrissey.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 280, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at the northeast corner of said survey and running thence n 77° 20' west 44.00 chs; thence n 8° 50' w 44.01 chs; thence east 16.49 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 41 19 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to John King.

Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 278, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian: Beginning at the northwest corner of said survey and running thence s 18° e 44.83 chs; thence s 85° 35' e 9.50 chs; thence n 8° 50' w 44.01 chs; thence west 16.49 chs to the place of beginning, and containing 61 20 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Thomas Rose.

Swamp Land Location No. 114, of Yolo county, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian—Portions of Sections 21 and 22: Beginning at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 21, and running thence according to State survey south 6.66 chs, s 29° 50' e 49.51 chs to the bank of the Sacramento river; thence up the river bank n 62° 10' e 8.00 chs, n 73° 20' e 7.00 chs; thence leaving river, n 16° 0 w 41.03 chs; thence west 30.35 chs to place of beginning, and containing 107.75 acres—run by the true meridian—magnetic variation 16° 10' east, and belonging to Enos Rose.

II.

That said petitioners are the holders of patents, and the certificates of purchase and conveyances vesting the title in them of said lands, and each tract of land hereinbefore described is owned by and belongs to the persons respectively whose names follow the description of said respective tracts to whom such tracts are respectively stated to belong; and that all the lands described in the district described in this petition are susceptible of one mode of reclamation, and that the same are swamp and overflowed lands and each and every part thereof is swamp and overflowed lands; and that all the said lands within the boundaries aforesaid, and each and every part thereof, has been sold by the State of California to private purchasers and is owned by the parties aforesaid; and that your petitioners desire to reclaim said lands, and to that end they desire to form a Swamp Land District for the purpose of reclaiming said lands and maintain the reclamation thereof, for that the said lands are not included within any reclamation district duly organized.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that the honorable Board of Supervisors of said Yolo county, the county in which said lands are situated

The Yolo Democrat.

Thursday, Sept. 28th, 1876.

R. R. TIME TABLE.

Williams Trains.

	Passenger.	Freight.	Passenger.
Going South..	6:25 A.M.	11:35 A.M.	3:35 P.M.
" North...	12:10 P.M.	11:55 A.M.	8:45 P.M.

Trains leave Williams for San Francisco and Sacramento at 2 A.M. and 1 P.M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

	Passenger.	Passenger.
Going South..	3:35 P.M.	Going North.. 8:45 P.M.

Knights Landing Trains.

Leave Woodland at 11:55 A.M. Leave Knights Landing at 3:00 P.M. No train on Sunday.

Town and County Matters

Our Campaign Offer.

We propose to those who are not taking the DEMOCRAT and desire to do so, to receive subscriptions for one year at the regular price, payable when Tilden and Hendricks are elected President and Vice-President of the United States. We have this much faith in the success of our nominees and the pure principles they represent. The DEMOCRAT will be up with the times in all that pertains to the campaign just opening, and will at the same time keep its readers posted upon the local and general news of the day. All who want the paper are invited to send in their names on this proposition.

District Court—Denson, Judge.

Sept. 25th.—Powers and Henderson vs. Roberts—Set for trial October 2d.

Powers and Henderson vs. Geo. Abbey—Specific bill of items ordered furnished defendant.

Yolo County vs. Kach—Demurrer sustained and action dismissed.

Powell vs. Dunlap—Demurrer sustained and three days allowed to amend complaint.

The following persons were admitted to citizenship: William Kay, Louis Bergen and Theodore Spuhler.

Sept. 26th.—Monitor School District vs. Board of Supervisors—Demurrer to petition sustained and ten days to answer.

Campbell vs. Card—By consent, continued for the term.

People vs. C. B. Baird, indicted for murder—On motion of defendant, cause continued for the term, and set for trial Jan. 16th, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Copp vs. Earll et al.—Action abandoned as to defendant Barney, and judgment rendered for his costs.

Sept. 26th.—People vs. Ah Lun, alias How, indicted for murder—on trial.

AN EXPLOSION.—On Monday morning a keg of Powder exploded in the Woodland Variety Store, causing considerable damage and a great deal of excitement. It seems that the powder was sitting near the centre of the store, and by some means some paper and other combustible materials were ignited in the immediate vicinity of it. Mr. Saroni, the proprietor, had just stepped into the store, his clerk being engaged in cleaning the show windows in front. Seeing the paper on fire, Mr. Saroni started to get a pail of water sitting near the door, to extinguish the flames. When about four feet from the keg the explosion occurred, throwing him clear out of the door, but luckily did not injure him seriously. The interior of the store was tumbled around in inextricable confusion, the show windows smashed into a million atoms, and the walls very badly injured. The clerk escaped with only a few scratches. The damage can hardly be estimated as yet. The jewelry store of G. W. Greene was shaken up pretty badly, but luckily the shelving next the variety store contained only books and articles not easily broken. Mr. Kuhn's tin shop was badly battered. His loss is but slight. Mr. Saroni is very unfortunate in this accident, as he has only recently established his business here, and of course had not become thoroughly acquainted. We hope to see him soon in running order, and speak for him a liberal patronage, as he is a thorough business man, and deals fairly.

HOW IS THIS?—Henry George, of San Francisco, was advertised to address the people of Davisville, this county, on Friday evening Sept. 22d, and also to be at Woodland the Saturday evening following. The Democrats at Davisville went to the trouble and expense of preparing for Mr. George's reception in good style, but Mr. George did not make his appearance, nor did the Committee receive any notice that he would not be there. The large crowd that had assembled went away disappointed and disgusted. Saturday evening the people of Woodland were also disappointed, but as we have some good local speakers, were not so badly off as our Davisville neighbors. Judge Johnson addressed the large crowd in front of the Craft Hotel and received the close attention of his hearers. We hope speakers from abroad will be promptly on hand in the future, or at least give notice to the different localities of their inability to be present so that they may make other arrangements. On this (Thursday) evening Hon. Frank Ganahl, Democratic Presidential Elector, will address the people of Woodland. Seats will be provided and we urge a large attendance to hear this truly eloquent speaker.

WAGSTAFF says the Republican party has, as one of its grand ingredients, the vital principle of self-purification. The Republican party has been in power about fourteen years, and if it does contain the "vital principle" spoken of the groaning taxpayers of this country would like to see that principle put in active operation. This doctrine of "self-purification" is too thin entirely for the people of this enlightened age to adopt. The only remedy for the oppressed and impoverished people of this country is to throw off the vile horde of political bloodsuckers who now so shamelessly misrule this nation, and put honest, competent and trustworthy men in power. Men who with the good of the country only at heart can apply the disinfectant of reform so thoroughly to this reeking pest house of Radicalism as will forever prevent its reappearance on this continent. Such men as Tilden and Hendricks can only bring about the purification so much needed.

NOT ALL HARMONIOUS.—It seems that all the political outrage and blood letting is not confined to the South; for in our neighboring town of Davisville, on Tuesday evening last, at the meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club, the "bloody shirt" was flaunted until the patriotic blood of these valient defenders of Grant's best Government warmed until they pitched into one another most viciously. Coats were torn, shirts rent and blood and hair thickly scattered about the hall. One of Davisville's most respected citizens, and, by the way, one standing high in the ranks of the *truly loyal*, came out of the fight with a badly damaged countenance. Upon careful investigation the next morning, it is said that there was but one colored voter to be found in the town of Davisville that was not more or less damaged in the melee. Where is General Sherman with his troops? Does not such unwarrantable proceedings at a political gathering call for military intervention?

Roll of Honor of the Woodland Public School.

The following is the record of the examination for the first month. In the advanced grade the studies are Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Physical Geography, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Reading and Spelling.

Those who reach 90 per cent. are entitled to be placed on the Roll of Honor. This month we publish the standing of each pupil in this grade:

ADVANCED GRADE.

Emma Ruggles	100	*Emma Anderson	84
Cora Selby	87	Nora Cameron	100
Nora Andrews	86	*Augusta Ruggles	84
Ida Du Mont	80	Frank Beach	90
Helen Lee	86	Louis Deitz	79
Sallie Rupley	89	Edward Johnson	95
Jessie Perry	85	Cyrus Newton	93
Kate Dewey	100	Thomas Hughes	89
Alice Thomas	94	Eugene Johnson	67
Mary Franklin	87	Carey Barney	91
Amelia Fisher	89	Harry Leland	73
Marie Eldridge	95	Jaret Havel	67
*Hetta Burton	91	Fernando Ruggles	74

*Those marked thus have not been in attendance for the entire month.

G. N. FREMAN, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.

Lulu Chase	98	Addie Beach	95
Cordie Cook	97	Henry Knox	93
Frank Sprague	90	Otto Hoernlein	94
Jesse Weber	98	Annie Hevel	94
Frank Schardin	98	Wm Schardin	93
Hattie Cook	98	Joseph Keefer	93
Willie Lodge	97	George Knox	93
Nettie Lawson	97	Alf Hollingsworth	90
Lodena Dewey	97	Lela Douglas	90
Belle Rupley	97		

J. W. GOIS, Teacher.

FIRST DIVISION—SECOND GRADE.

George Peart	100	Eddie Arnold	94
Bertha Zirker	99	Melvin Keefer	94
Carrie Blowers	99	Flora Bierer	93
Francis Dinzler	99	Minnie McAvoy	93
Rolle Bierer	98	Owen Dinsdale	93
Clara Smith	98	Willie Grant	92
Eva Miller	98	Laura Tilly	92
Hattie Ellis	97	Mattie Lee	91
Lida Burton	97	Arthur Eldridge	91
Maggie Ellis	97	Frank Stotenburg	91
Arthur Cook	97	Charlie Schardin	91
Barkley Peart	96	Albert Schindler	90
Julius Halfky	96	George Jackson	90
Cecelia Taylor	95	Herbert Coil	90
Clara Brown	94	Warren Myers	90

SECOND DIVISION—SECOND GRADE.

Albert Hoernlein	92	Mary Ferguson	98
Willie Edgar	98	Maud Walker	96
George Banfield	96	Lizzie McCain	96
Harrison Edmonds	96	Ella Peart	98
Grant Eddy	98	May Finch	94
Seth Sovereign	96	Hattie Lee	94
Fred. Andrews	90	Rachel Dryfus	90
Sterling Arnhart	94	Kate Fern	91
James Collins	98	Grace DeLong	90
Clarence Freman	96	Lattie Saunders	92
Etta Weaver	95	Carrie Hadsell	95

M. E. FREEMAN, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE—FIRST DIVISION.

Robert Warren	99	Nellie Leland	98
Frank Eddy	99	Jennie Alexander	98
Alfred Tucker	98	Eliza Johnson	98
August Mossmayer	98	Fanny Dunn	97
Albert White	98	Enna Stouienberg	97
Frank Mossmayer	97	Alice Daily	97
Luty Viers	97	Allie Hall	97
Joseph Dinzler	97	Mary Arnhart	97
Bordon Wood	95	Stella Fuller	97
James Alexander	95	Amelia Wever	96
Reese Yerby	95	Mary Daily	96
Willie Walsh	93	Daisy Douglas	16
Hellum Edmonds	93	Sarah Dorty	96
Frank Moses	92	Mary Huscroft	95
Lemuel Brown	91	Sarah Kelly	94
Mary Mossmayer	100	Bettie Alexander	93
Mary Wever	99	Ella Stoutenberg	93
Cora Callen	98	Edith Moses	93
Marion Mitchell	98	Laura Rollins	92

GENOA LAWSON, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE—SECOND DIVISION.

Sarah Arnhart	100	Eliza Wiseman	92
Annie Benham	95	Rosa Zirker	100
Annie Bierer	100	George Allison	98
Leonora Boggs	100	Frank Briggs	94
Elora Berg	95	George Bullock	97
Edith DeLong	100	Edward Callen	100
Julia Dryfus	98	Reuben Crawford	100
Mary Dunn	97	Nelson Dunn	100
Lillie Eaton	97	Hobert Eddy	100
Ada Fern	95	Weed Ferguson	100
Hattie Grant	95	Geary Follett	97
Lillie Hoernlein	98	James Gibson	98
Rosa Kotterman	100	Francis Kelly	100
Louisa Krellenberg	97	Willie Porter	100
Lucy Lawson	100	Edward Ready	97
Nellie Muehefert	100	Lealer Robbins	98
Barbara Muller	95	Charles Saint	100
Mattie Morin	96	Charles Sovereign	98
Emma Robbins	100	Fred. Sprague	100
Mary Schardin	98	Kirby Stockings	97
Grace Stone	95	Charles Strong	100
Mary Stotenberg	93	Frank Yerby	98
Cora Taylor	100	Theodore McCain	98
Essa Ward	98		

FLORENCE PEEK, Teacher.

THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS—THIRD GRADE.

SCHOLARSHIP.

Nellie Sibley	90	Charles Eddy	86
Eva Arenson	85	Julius Jesperson	99
Emma Thomas	95	Willie Arnhart	94
Mary Ryan	90	Charlie Hadsell	88
Bertha Taylor	94	Tony Mossmeyer	89
Charles Refeld	90	James Congrave	93

PERFECT DEPORTMENT.

Nelly Hollingsworth, Nelly Krellenberg, Kitty Fiske, Agnes Lee, Eva Dickson, Alice Gibson, Ella Gibson, Effie Brodrick, Gertie Shryock, Stella Fenner, Nettie Myers, Trissy Robbins, Fanny Robbins, Charlie Banfield, George Haines, Albert Nelson, James Daily, Thomas Quilty, George Congrave, Willie Tucker, Henry Haines.

MRS. A. A. DELONG, Teacher.

"SERVED HIM RIGHT."—W. A. Henry and J. T. Stephenson met at the Golden Eagle Hotel in Sacramento on Saturday evening last, when the former accused the latter of originating and circulating a false rumor, and demanded of Stephenson an explanation of his conduct. An altercation ensued, in which Stephenson was severely punished. The verdict of those acquainted with the parties, and the circumstances which led to the difficulty, is that Stephenson got what he justly deserved.

LEOTARD & BOSQUITO'S entertainment at their Palace of Fun, Central Hall, came off Monday evening, and was well patronized, though hardly as well as it deserved. They gave a public exhibition on the trapeze, attached to ropes stretched from Freeman's building to the Capital Hotel. This was very good and served as an advertisement to the other performance. Saturday evening the performance will be repeated with a varied and full programme.

RETURNED.—Our old townsman, J. H. Hall, together with his wife, have just returned from a visit to their relations and friends in the East. Mr. Hall reports a very pleasant visit, and is hopeful that he is fully cured of his infirmity. They were present at the grand Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, and were fully compensated for their trip. We are glad to welcome them back.

RUNAWAY.—The horse attached to the buggy of Hon. Jason Watkins, while being held by George Knox, became restive and ran away on Monday last. The buggy was turned over and sustained some injury. The horse was punished also, having cut his leg and foot pretty badly during the melee. The boy was spilled out of the buggy but luckily not seriously injured.

FOOT RACE.—Mr. Martwick, of Winters, the party who ran a race against Billy Campbell over the Woodland track, has added new laurels to his record by winning a race against time over the track at the Park at Sacramento. The race was two miles out, to be accomplished in eleven minutes and thirty seconds. Mr. M. won easily having some seven seconds to spare.

CONFIDENT.—A prominent grain merchant bought a horse the other day from a farmer living near town, agreeing to pay the agreed price when Tilden and Hendricks are elected. He also sold to the farmer a buggy, to receive his pay when Hayes and Wheeler are elected. We rather think he will have to *Hunt* around for $350 and a new buggy after the election.

THERE will be services at the Congregational Church next Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. The evening lecture will be the commencement of a course, running through the Winter. Every one invited to attend.

THE Weather has been exceedingly warm for a few days past, Monday night being the warmest felt this Summer. It is more pleasant now, and we hope will continue cooler during the rest of the Fall.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Teachers' Institute of Yolo county will commence at 10 o'clock A.M. Wednesday, November 8th, 1876, at the Court House in Woodland. The programme will be published in full next week.

H. B. PENDEGAST,
County Superintendent.

CIRCUS COMING.—Cooper, Bailey & Co.'s great international ten shows are coming to Woodland October 14th. The *Alta* of Sept. 7th says: At least 4,000 persons must have gathered in the extensive double tent in which the circus performance was given last evening. That the audience was highly entertained and pleased was clearly evinced by their warm and frequent applause. The programme included a grand entree, in which the company, the stud and the larger animals of the menagerie took part, some really excellent leaping and tumbling, concluding finally with somersaulting over five elephants by the male members of the troupe. The performance was pushed through briskly, and, as a whole, was of a very high average order of merit. The menagerie attached to the circus is a large one, and in it are almost full grown giraffes, a hippopotamus, a herd of seven elephants, three of them babies; a band of dromedaries, and twenty-three cages of animals and birds containing much of interest and instruction.

THE dedication of the New Masonic Hall at Davisville will take place Wednesday, October 4th. A grand ball will be given in the evening. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket, and hope the whole affair will be a grand success.

BORN.

At Capay, September 24th, to the wife of Robert Marders, a daughter.

MARRIED.

Married, in Capay Valley, September 18th, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, James D. Campbell and Miss Allie W. Smith.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, September 20th, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, Robert S. Spaulding and Miss Susie M. Harlan.

The usual favors accompanied the above notices, which were done ample justice to by the employees of the office. We wish the brides and grooms, respectively, a long, happy and useful life. May no cloud obscure the serene sky of their happy married life; and when the great roll call of eternity is made may their names so appear that they may still be united on the other shore.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Cacheville, September 21st, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, William McCullough and Miss Emma Curtis.

DIED.

In Woodland, September 27th, Gertrude, infant daughter of Dr. L. and Kate Welges, aged 7 months and 7 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock this morning. Friends are invited to attend.

WE would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. "Parsons' Purgative Pills" are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

BASE ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

THE Skin that is afflicted with Salt Rheum, the Itch, or other eruption, promptly acquires health and softness under the purifying and emollient influence of "Glenn's Sulphur Soap," which is endorsed by the medical fraternity.

A Fine Thing for the Teeth.

Fragrant SOZODONT is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. Its embalming or antiseptic property and aromatic fragrance makes it a toilet luxury. SOZODONT removes all disagreeable odors from the breath caused by catarrh, bad teeth, etc. It is entirely free from the injurious and acrid properties of tooth pastes and powders which destroy the enamel. One bottle will last six months.

Be Wise in Time.

Prompt attention to small ailments is the part of wisdom. Not only does a trifling disorder often culminate in a dangerous disease, but those ailments which many are accustomed to regard as "trifles" are so far from being so, that they harrass the entire system, by sympathy, to a degree which very seriously jeopardizes the general health. Take for example an irregular habit of body, which many persons are accustomed to neglect altogether. Into what deplorable confusion does it throw the entire alimentary region, disordering digestion, diverting the bile from its natural channel into the blood, and attenuating the vital current into a thin, watery, unnutritious liquid. If these are not serious consequences, we should like to know what are. Yet how many entail them upon themselves by neglecting to regulate their bowels when they are out of order.

The best corrective in the case above described, as well as in all others developing indigestive and constipated symptoms, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a mild but efficient laxative, which never gripes or otherwise distresses the patient, and at the same time that it yields relief from the special difficulty tones and invigorates the entire system. The Bitters are equally efficacious as a diuretic, promoting a healthy secretion and regular micturition of the urine, and soothing irritation of the bladder or the urethra. Intermittent and remittent fevers; nervousness, want of appetite, and local or general debility are likewise promptly remedied by this admirable medicinal stimulant and corrective, as efficacious as it is popular.

JUST RECEIVED
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Public School
—AND—
COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
—AT—
Geo. W. Greene's,
Which will be Sold at the Very Lowest Prices!
—ALSO,—
A FULL LINE OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES!
CALL AND EXAMINE. aul9

DR. I. N. HODGEN,
MODERN DENTIST,
Of Louisville, Ky.,
Will open an Office in this place by the FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.
se14-tf

TO THE LADIES
—OF—
Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Of the Latest Styles,
Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
N.B.—Particular attention given to
DRESSMAKING!
Also, Agency of the
New Weed Sewing Machine!
se21 One of the most reliable in use.

THE NATIONAL GOLD MEDAL was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the west in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Who is Ahead,
And Always Ahead!
THE WHITE HOUSE
—OF—
A. ALEXANDER,
—WITH THE—
FIRST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Fall Goods!
Brought to this Market, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT:
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS!
Goods and Prices in reach of all for the coming State Fair!
Dress Goods Department!
IMMENSE DISPLAY!
The exhibition of English, French and Domestic Dress Goods in our Establishment is unquestionably the largest and best selected ever offered to the people of Woodland. We have secured almost every texture and design to be found in the market, and in asserting that no such display of Dress Goods has ever been witnessed in this town, we stand ready to challenge the criticism of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.
Housekeepers, Attention
JUST RECEIVED—
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Muslins, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, Towelling,
NAPKINS, TABLE LINENS, ETC., ETC.,
And a splendid line of
Laces and Embroideries!
AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES!
CLOTHING!
This is one of our specialties. Our New and Immense Stock of Clothing is something never witnessed in this city; all our goods in this line are
CUT AND TRIMMED FROM THE FALL FASHION PLATES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Our stock of Boots and Shoes, are all of the Latest Style, of Philadelphia and San Francisco make, and with our Immense Assortment we are sure to suit everybody.
The people of Woodland and elsewhere are cordially invited to call and examine our stock whether wishing to purchase or not, as our endless VARIETY OF GOODS, brands and qualities are too numerous to mention.
☞ The Largest and Finest Assortment of Goods in the county can be found at
THE WHITE HOUSE!
AND ABOVE ALL
WHO BRINGS THE PRICES DOWN?
—IT IS THE—
WHITE HOUSE OF
A. ALEXANDER.
se7-au17

W. H. LUDDEN. J. B. ELSTON.
ELSTON & LUDDEN,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. L. SIMPSON,
DRUGGISTS,
Calbraith's Block,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
Drugs, Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS,
Toilet Perfumes, Hair Oils,
SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.
A FINE STOCK OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books, Stationery.
INITIAL NOTE, DIARIES, ETC., ETC.
ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GLASS,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS
Also, Fine Port & Sherry Wines,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES,
COGNAC BRANDY,
HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA RUM, ETC.,
All of the purest quality for medicinal use.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by J. B. ELSTON.
ELSTON & LUDDEN,
(Read & Magee's old stand), Main street,
au24-3m WOODLAND.

SALE OF REAL
—AND—
PERSONAL PROPERTY!
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on
Monday, October 2d, 1876,
At what is known as the
ESTILL RANCH!
ADJOINING THE TOWN OF COLUSA,
The following described REAL ESTATE, to-wit:
Bounded on the East by the town of Colusa and G. W. Ware's land; on the north by the town of Colusa and the Cooper land, on the west by land of Wm. Nutter, and on the south by land of A. Montgomery, containing 310 acres, more or less.
Also, the N.W. ¼ and the West ½ and NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of Section 2, Township 19 N. R. 4 West, containing 280 acres, more or less.
Also, the fractional S.W. ¼ of SE. ¼ of Section 36, Township 20 N., R. 4 W., containing 33½ acres, more or less.
All situated in the county of Colusa, California.
Also, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY:
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
TEN HEAD OF WORK MULES,
FOUR HEAD OF WORK HORSES,
Harness for the same, Three Gang Plows, One Chisel Cultivator, Two four-horse Harrows, Two Single Plows, Six Wagons, One Buggy, and other articles.
☞ Sale to commence at 11 A.M.
TERMS OF SALE:—For personal property, cash, in gold coin. Real estate—One-half cash; on balance, credit of twelve months, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month, all in gold coin of the United States, with approved security for deferred payments.
au24 W. K. ESTILL.

GREAT
CREDITORS'
SALE
—OF—
Dry Goods,
CLOTHING,
ETC., AT
Levy & Oser's,
FOR 60 DAYS.
The Stock of Goods of this well-known house, having been attached and released, upon an arrangement with the proprietors, we offer our entire stock
For 60 Days
AT ANY PRICE,
FOR CASH.
The goods must be sold to satisfy the demands of creditors, and for
60 DAYS
WILL BE OFFERED
TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
At a Sacrifice
We have just laid in a NEW STOCK of
Fall Goods!
So that an EXCELLENT CHOICE may be had
Come One, Come All
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward and settle immediately, as we need and must have the money to pay our own indebtedness.
LEVY & OSER.
WOODLAND, Sept. 20th, 1876. se21-2m

100
LADIES'
Linen Suits
TO BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST!
On account of whom it may concern.
BRAIDED SUITS,
Worth $20, sold at $12.
BRAIDED SUITS,
Worth $15, sold at $9.
BRAIDED SUITS,
Worth $12, sold at $7.50.
BRAIDED OVERSKIRTS & BASQUES,
Trimmed with Lace, worth $10, sold at $5 and $6.
Grass Cloth Suits,
Three Pieces, at $3.50,
—AT—
L. BIEN'S
Popular Dry Goods Store,
ON J,
Southwest Cor. 8th St.,
SACRAMENTO.
au31-jy6-3m-3p

NEW STOCK
—OF—
Fine Furniture!

JOHN BREUNER,
Nos. 166, 168 and 170 K Street,
SACRAMENTO,
Has Just Received Four Car-Loads of
FINE FURNITURE!
WHICH MUST BE SOLD AT THE
LOWEST PRICES
EVER OFFERED IN THE STATE!
HANDSOME CARPET LOUNGES,
Solid Walnut Frames,
AT $16 TO $20.
Solid Walnut French Veneered Chamber Sets, and Grey Hair-cloth Parlor Sets, at Great Reductions.
Dealers and Hotel-Keepers will do well to Examine Before Buying.
JOHN BREUNER,
Nos. 166, 168 and 170 K Street, Sacramento.
se7-3m

NEW STORE!
Thomas & Porter
HAVE JUST OPENED A
First-Class Grocery Store
IN WOODLAND,
And will keep constantly on hand a full supply of
Fresh Family Groceries
AND PROVISIONS!

SUGAR,	HAMS,
TEA,	BACON,
COFFEE,	LARD,
FLOUR,	EGGS,
SOAP,	BUTTER,
CANDLES,	CHEESE.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS,
And Everything that is usually kept in a First-Class Grocery and Provision Store.
We will pay the highest market price in cash for Eggs and Poultry!
Goods delivered to any part of town free of charge.
STORE, ONE DOOR WEST OF EXPRESS OFFICE,
MAIN STREET.
au17-3m

READ & FORRESTER,
AUCTION & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
WOODLAND, CAL.,
Have Just Received a Large Consignment of
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY,
UNDERWEAR,
NOTIONS, Etc.
Which will be Sold Cheap for Cash!
Sewing Machines Rented
BY THE MONTH!
Auction Sales
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
AND EVENING.
☞ Agents for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine and all kinds of Machine Needles.
Goods Received on Consignment.
AUCTION SALES OF LIVE STOCK, Farming Implements, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Etc.,
EVERY SATURDAY,
—AT THE—
AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE
—OF—
READ & FORRESTER,
Or at Any Time, in Any Part of the County, by
A. G. READ.
jy27-3m AUCTIONEER.

A. HOUNSON. L. MACHEFERT.
A CARD.
To the People of Yolo County
AND VICINITY:
Having purchased the Drug Store formerly owned by
T. B. REINDOLLAR,
And completely RENOVATED AND RESTOCKED the same, we would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, being confident of our ability to give satisfaction in every particular, and especially in the
COMPOUNDING OF PRESCRIPTIONS.
We will keep in stock a full line
—OF—
DRUGS!
FLUID EXTRACTS, PATENT MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamps, Brushes, Books, Stationery, Soaps, etc.
Respectfully, L. MACHEFERT & CO.
Woodland, March 16th, 1876. se14-tf

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand the

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES
IN YOLO COUNTY.
We keep All Styles of Ladies' & Children's
BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS,
And a Fine Assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTS',
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' WEAR,
Also, the Latest Style of
BUCKLE, GRECIAN TOE ALEXIS, AND GRECIAN TOE CONG. GAITERS.
We have secured the services of WM. WILLIAMS, the Pioneer Bootmaker of Woodland, to superintend our Custom Department, and with skillful and careful workmen, guarantee a fit and satisfaction.
☞ Fine Pegged and Sewed Boots for Gents and Boys, and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured on Short Notice, at Reasonable Rates.
Repairing Done in a Neat and Workmanlike Manner
FOR CASH.
We feel thankful to our friends for past patronage, and ask a continuance of the same.
DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT THE
WOODLAND BOOT & SHOE STORE,
North side of Main Street, Woodland.
jy27-3m H. B. PENDECAST & CO.

Notice of Constable's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of an execution issued on the 29th day of August, 1876, out of the Justice's Court of Washington Township, in the County of Yolo and State of California, by W. W. Crouse, a Justice of the Peace therein, upon a judgment rendered in said Justice's Court on the 24th day of August, 1876 in favor of RICHARD JONES against MANUEL KING RODGERS for $275 debt and $18 60 costs of suit, and which execution was delivered to me, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the office of said Justice of the Peace, in the town of Washington, in said County and State, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1876, at 10 A.M. of that day, all the right, title and interest of said MANUEL KING RODGERS in and to the following described land situated in said township, county of Yolo, and State aforesaid: Beginning at a point on the bank of the Sacramento River 16 rods above the Southeast corner of Swamp and Overflowed Land Survey, No. 815, of said county, running thence up the said river bank North 20 deg. 15 min., East 5.50 chains, thence North 64 deg. 45 min., West 39.82 chains; thence South 17 deg., West 12.98 chains; thence South 75 deg. 30 min., East 39.12 chains to the place of beginning, containing 36.41-100ths acres, with the appurtenances belonging thereto.

WILLARD M. LEE,
Constable of Washington Township, County and State aforesaid.
se7-td

The Yolo Democrat.

Thursday, Sept. 28th, 1876.

The Marseillaise of 1876.

BY CARL BRENT.

For truth and justice is our battle,
For honor and for honesty;
We are no herds of voting cattle;
But faithful children of the free,
Too long have we been robbed and plundered
By rascals who divide and steal;
But now our vengeance they shall feel,
And North and South no more be sundered.
Join hands! Join hands as one!
Ye children of the free!
Reform! Reform! our battle-cry—
Tilden and victory!

Bowed down to earth by debt and taxes,
We fainted in our rulers' grasp;
But now the cruel clutch relaxes,
Each other's hands again we clasp.
We feel they have not quite bereft us
Of all that freedom's sons hold dear;
Our flag and country still are here,
And we shall cherish what is left us.
Join hands! Join hands as one!
Ye children of the free!
Reform! Reform! our battle cry—
Tilden and victory!

An honest ruler long was wanted,
To lead us through oppression's storm;
At last our heartfelt prayer is granted,
And Tilden brings us true reform.
When our united hosts assemble,
In numbers like the Autumn leaves,
To sweep the country clean of thieves,
Oppressors well may turn and tremble.
Join hands! Join hands as one!
Ye children of the free!
Reform! Reform! our battle-cry—
Tilden and victory!

No weak and tame Unknown can lead us,
Held up by false and worthless men;
But he who twice from thieves has freed us
Deserves our fullest trust again.
The man who ploughed reform's first furrow
Shall cultivate the nation's field,
Until the stoutest foe shall yield,
And deep in earth the rogues shall burrow.
Join hands! Join hands as one!
Ye children of the free!
Reform! Reform! our battle-cry—
Tilden and victory!

Without a single stain upon her,
Our country's fame shall brightly gleam,
And freedom, justice, truth and honor
O'er the land shall reign supreme.
To all shall equal rights be meted.
Of every color, creed or race;
Justice shall rule in every place,
And North and South be fairly treated.
Join hands! join hands as one!
Ye children of the free!
Reform! Reform! our battle-cry—
Tilden and victory!

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVING BANK.—Among the many injuries that have been inflicted by the Republican Administration upon the negroes the basest, meanest, the most contemptible, is its management of the Freedman's Savings Bank. Conceived and carried into formation by those who were too good to be kept in the party, its whole design was to furnish means for saving from unscrupulous hands the moneys which might be received from the newly emancipated. They were like children in our hands, unaccustomed to the free use even of their limbs, and of business methods as utterly ignorant as the babe in the cradle. They were emancipated, and money was their due, and then our Government came forward and consented to act as their trustees, and see that they should not be robbed. It was well done. But when Grant came into power all this was altered. The peculating hands of his followers could not be kept from this prolific field. The depositors were ignorant and helpless and could be robbed with impunity. And they were robbed, ruthlessly, cruelly, despicably robbed, and now they are asked not to relax their confidence in those who have plundered them.

MORTON'S MENDACITY.—Senator Morton, in a speech at Indianapolis, said, among other things: "The Republican party has been, and still is, in favor of a return to specie payments. It regards gold and silver as the standards of value, and has looked forward steadily and honestly to the time when the paper money of the country should be at par value. That there has been, and is to-day, a diversity of opinion in the ranks of the party in regard to the manner and the time of resumption is not to be denied; but there has been a general concurrence as to the necessity of resumption and the importance of adopting practical measures looking to that result." To show the sincerity of Radical leaders on this point it is only necessary to refer to the historical fact that Mr. Morton within ten years, in 1867, made numerous elaborate speeches advocating the payments of the public debt in greenbacks and the continuance of this currency indefinitely. No responsible leader of the Democratic party ever occupied such a position. Mr. Morton, Ben. Butler, and others at the very head of the Radical party, are distinctly repudiators as proved by their expression in public.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.—This we find in the San Jose *Argus*: General Harrison, Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, picked up a small-sized Tartar, the other day, in the shape of a Granger from the Wabush. He was riding in the smoking car and trying to make himself agreeable to the passengers, by comparing, in a jocular way, his chances of beating his opponent, Uncle Jimmy Williams. "If I am among Germans," said Harrison, "I can speak a little German, and there I have the advantage of Jimmy. If I see a Frenchman I can talk French, and there I have the advantage. I can talk money to moneyed men, and there I have the advantage of him. But after all Jimmy is an honest, straightforward fellow." "Yes," said an old farmer with a wide-awake hat on a wide-awake head, who sat near, "and there Jimmy has the advantage of you."

IS THE COMPARISON ODIOUS?—The Radicals at Cincinnati copied one or two sentences from the Declaration of Independence into their platform—such as "all men are created equal."

But they did not copy these significant paragraphs of the Declaration:

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither a swarm of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance."

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

"He has combined with others for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with the power to legislate for us."

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT.—The New York *Herald* of August 7th says: "We think a majority of the people would like to elect Tilden and try what a change would do for the country. There is a longing for change—to be free from military Presidents, to see all the rings broken, to have a general clearing up of the old mansion. In this desire many Republicans share. They would like the Republicans to go out of power now for a time, in order that they might return with renewed strength four years hence.

THE CHINESE PLANK.—Among the resolutions adopted at the Democratic State Convention was the following: *Resolved*, That the Chinese plank of our national platform is in strict conformity with our resolutions adopted at our last session, and is a bold and unequivocal stand on this important question, so vital to our prosperity as a State, that we congratulate the people of the Pacific coast on the prospect thus afforded of relief."

Centaur Liniments!

[*Letter from a Postmaster.*]

ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

"Messrs. J. B. ROSE & Co.:

"My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale. * * * W. H. RING.

This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received of wonderful cures effected by the Centaur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains Witch Hazel, Mentha, Arnica, Rock Oil, Carbolic, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of Swellings, Stiff Joints, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Lock-jaw, etc., than all other Liniments, Embrocations Extracts, Salves, Ointments, and Plasters now in use.

For Toothache, Earache, Weak Back, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without a scar. Extracts poisons from bites and stings, and heals frost-bites and chilblains, in a short time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper.

THE CENTAUR LINIMENT, YELLOW WRAPPER, is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvellous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front streets, Cincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to these teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials. For Wounds, Galls, Scratches, Ring-bone, etc., and for Screw Worm in Sheep it has no rival. Farmers, Livery-men and Stock-raisers have in this Liniment a remedy which is worth a hundred times its cost.

Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & Co.,
46 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

Pitcher's Castoria!

Mothers may have rest and their babies may have health, if they will use Castoria for Wind Colic, Worms, Feverishness, Sore Mouth, Croup or Summer Complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, morphine, nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and neither gags nor gripes.

Dr. E. Dimoch, of Dupont, O., says: "I am using Castoria in my practice with the most signal benefits and happy result."

This is what everyone says. Most nurses in New York City use the Castoria. It is prepared by Messrs. J. B. ROSE & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, successors to Samuel Pitcher, M.D. jy27-3m1

H. WACHHORST,

IMPORTING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
79 J street, Sacramento,
BET. THIRD AND FOURTH,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine terling Silverware.

Ornamented and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade like coin quality of Silver Forks and Spoons.

JEWELRY. My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.

RINGS. An endless variety of every description, from Plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.

CHAINS. Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain, and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.

SUNDRIES. Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.

WATCHES. Chronometers, Chronographs, (quarter and one-fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will forward to any part of the country at factory prices.

CLOCKS. From the plainest to the finest French Pendules.

DEALERS In these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best workmen and warranted.

My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell cheaper than any other dealer here.

Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.

79 J street, between 3d and 4th.
jy15-3m

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE! BEDDING AND MIRRORS!
—ALSO,—
Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!
DESKS AND BOOKCASES,
Of Every Description,
LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
au17-3m

TO THE LADIES

—OF—
Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Of the Latest Styles,
Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them; confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to
DRESSMAKING!
Also, Agency of the
New Weed Sewing Machine!
se21 One of the most reliable in use.

SETTLE UP.

The undersigned, having disposed of their meat market and butchering business in Woodland, respectfully request all persons indebted to us to call immediately at the store of READ & FORRESTER, where our books will be left for settlement.

WELCH & MARDERS.
Woodland, Sept. 7th, 1876. se7-1m

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OPENED MAY 10th, AND WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed,—five of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing $5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purposes of the Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
—AND—
Fast Mail Route of the United States,

Is the most direct, convenient and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and this great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass through a GRAND CENTENNIAL DEPOT, which the Company have erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition Grounds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition, a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is THE ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Station on this road.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD IS THE GRANDEST RAILWAY ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD. IT CONTROLS SEVEN THOUSAND MILES OF ROADWAY, FORMING CONTINUOUS LINES TO WASHINGTON, OVER WHICH LUXURIOUS DAY AND NIGHT CARS ARE RUN FROM CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, COLUMBUS, TOLEDO, CLEVELAND, AND ERIE, WITHOUT CHANGE.

Its main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its bridges are all of iron or stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the trains of any line on the continent. The Company has largely increased its equipment for Centennial travel, and will be prepared to build in its own shops locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommodate any extra demand. The unequaled resources at the command of the Company guarantee the most perfect accommodations for its patrons during the Centennial Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated presents to the traveler over its perfect roadway an ever-changing panorama of river, mountain and landscape views unequaled in America.

THE EATING-STATIONS on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying them.

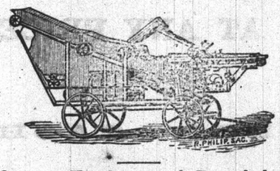
EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates, will be sold at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the West, North-west and South-west.

BE SURE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ VIA THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE CENTENNIAL.

FRANK THOMSON, *General Manager.*
D. M. BOYD, JR., *Gen'l Pass'r Agent.*
au16-1de31

YOLO PLANING MILL

—AND—
Machine Shop,
BYRON JACKSON, Prop'r,
—AND—
MANUFACTURER OF ELEVATORS
—AND—
SELF-FEEDERS
FOR THRESHING MACHINES!



Horse-Forks and Derricks

For Threshing or Stacking Hay or Grain.

Will Make or Repair All Kinds of Agricultural Implements!

BLACKSMITHING
AND MACHINISTS' WORK
Done by Skilled Mechanics at Short Notice!

Threshers or Engines Repaired at the Shop or in the Field.

SEND FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR.
Address,
BYRON JACKSON,
Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

For Contracting, House-building and Milling see card of CALDWELL & JACKSON.
au10-3m

BYRON JACKSON. JOSEPH CALDWELL.

CALDWELL & JACKSON,

CONTRACTORS,

Hereby notify the public that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a

GENERAL MILLING BUSINESS
In all its departments.

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning, etc. Door and Window Frames and Moldings of all kinds made to order.

Jobbing done at short notice,
—AND—
GOOD WORK WARRANTED.
au10-3m

EAGLE MILLS,

Knights Landing.
ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.

These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of

Fine Flour, Corn Meal,
Graham Flour, Ground Feed,
ETC., ETC.

Special attention will be given to
GRIST WORK,
Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. jy20-3m

MACHINERY

H. P. GREGORY & CO.,
14 & 16 First St., San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Pacific Coast for J. A. Fay & Co's Wood-working Machinery, Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Tanite Co's Emery Wheels and Machinery, Fitchburg Machine Co's Machinists' Tools, Sturtevant Blowers, Judson Governors, etc. jy20-8m

J. R. EDMONDS,

Successor to T. M. Prior,
Dealer in all kinds of
HARNESS!
Saddles, Bridles,
HALTERS,
Buggy Robes,
Lap Dusters,
WHIPS.
And All Articles Usually Kept
—IN A—
FIRST-CLASS HARNESS SHOP!
All Kinds of Repairing
DONE TO ORDER
AND AT LIVING RATES!
Goods Sold at Prices to Suit the Times!
jy6-3m

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA-POT.

F. M. HALL,

Two doors West of Postoffice,
MAIN ST., WOODLAND,
Manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
A FULL ASSORTMENT
—OF—
ALL GOODS IN HIS LINE,
Consisting in part of
STOVES,
RANGES,
PUMPS, PIPE OF ALL KINDS
HOSE,
BRASS GOODS,
Fruit Cans and Fruit Jars,
—AND—
EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT
—IN A—
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

Having just returned from San Francisco with
—A—
Full and Complete Assortment
CAN NOW OFFER
Better Inducements to Customers than anyone else in Yolo County.
Remember the place, two doors west of the Postoffice. au3-3m

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
FURNITURE and BEDDING,
COLLEGE BLOCK,
Main street, - Woodland,
Opposite Craft Hotel.

Undertaking

Promptly attended to, and at satisfactory prices.

A Fine New Hearse in connection with the business.
se1-3m J. K. SMITH.

CACHE CREEK MARKET,

COTTONWOOD,
YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

FRED. N. HENRICH,
Dealer in all kinds of
Meats, Sausage, Lard, Bacon, Hides, Tallow, etc.
SAUSAGE MADE AT NIGHT,
And entirely free from flies and dirt, by an expert hand at the business, in a superior manner. Sausage Meat is a splendid thing for farmers in the busy season, as it is easy to cook and always ready. Very handy for lunch. Try it.
COTTONWOOD, June 22d, 1876. au24-3m

A. D. PORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce Generally.
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
jy1-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,
Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.
O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.
A Supply of
Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,
Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.
Balls and Parties
Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. au17

CENTENNIAL

Railroad Store!

HUSTON BROS.

Have just opened a BRANCH STORE at
BLACKVILLE,
And are now ready to supply Customers with everything in the line of
Farmers' Supplies.
—SUCH AS—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware,
Farming Implements,
Grain Bags, Etc.
EXTRAS FOR MACHINERY
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Give us a Call. HUSTON BROS.
se7-3m

RE-OPENING

—OF THE—
WESTERN HOTEL!

This well known and popular hotel is fast approaching completion, and will be opened to the public on or about July 20th. This house has been entirely
Rebuilt and Newly Furnished
Throughout, from top to bottom. Every department has been made complete, and furnished with
ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
That will be found in first-class houses of the day. We make no hesitation in saying that the WESTERN HOTEL, when completed, will be
The Best Second-Class House on the Pacific Coast,
And the traveling public will find every accommodation that can be found in any first-class hotel. It has TWO HUNDRED well furnished and
WELL VENTILATED SINGLE ROOMS,
And about FIFTY splendidly furnished
ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.
The TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords.
Every attention will be shown to the patrons of the House.
TERMS PER DAY.
FOR BOARD & ROOM.....FROM $1 TO $2.
WM. LAND, Proprietor.
jy27-3m

LUMBER!

S. A. DAVIS. D. FRAZER.

Davis & Frazer,

(Successors to Ruggles & Davis,)
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,
South of Main St., near the College,
WOODLAND.
We keep on hand every kind of
Building and Fencing Lumber,
Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,
SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,
Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.
All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.
jy6-3m DAVIS & FRAZER.

Furniture and Undertaker's ESTABLISHMENT!

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of
FURNITURE AND BEDDING

A large assortment always on hand, which will be sold at reasonable prices!
—ALSO,—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER,

I keep on hand a large lot of BURIAL CASES and COFFINS, and have a
FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
So that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice.
Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,
Opp. Pockman's Livery Stables.
se7-3m WOODLAND.

E. BYNUM & CO.,

Druggists.
DEALERS IN DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, Etc.
COR. COLLEGE BLOCK & RAILROAD ST.
au17-3m

E. B. MOTT, Jr.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Metals
And Tinware,
PUMPS, IRON PIPE,
And Sole Agent for the "RATHBONE RANGE,"
The Best and Most Economical Range made.
53 and 55 J St., Sacramento.
jy6-3m

L. Machefert's

JEWELRY STORE,
MAIN STREET, (UNDER CRAFT HOTEL).

GOLD WATCHES
For Ladies and Gents,
GOLD CHAINS,
Vest, Long, and Necklace,
AMERICAN & SWISS SILVER WATCHES
COIN SILVER CHAINS,
Latest Style Gold Sets,
EARRINGS AND PINS,
GOLD CUFF PINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
GLOVE FASTENERS,
SHAWL PINS
AND LOCKETS,
Gents' Gold Pins, Collar Buttons and Shirt Studs.
DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD, AMETHYST, ONYX, CAMEO, GARNET, PEARL, PLAIN & ENGRAVED RINGS
Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Castors, Card Receivers, Etc.,
Coin Silver Spoons, Forks, Card Cases, Thimbles, Etc.,
GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,
Spectacles and Eye Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Rubber and Steel,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Knives, Guns and Pistols.
Florence Sewing Machines.
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRS DONE IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.
L. MACHEFERT,
se14-3m Main Street.

H. B. WOOD,

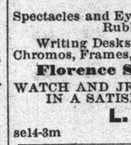
—DEALER IN—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINERY,
Hardware, Woodenware, Paints & Oils,
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myers' Excelsior Gang Plow!
ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE!

He also calls attention to his
Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,
And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in
IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC., ETC.
CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY,
Cutlery, in Every Style,
CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,
Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.
The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, ETC., ETC.
THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS
Is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.
H. B. WOOD.
WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. se21-tf

SOMETHING NEW

At 169, 171 and 177 K Street,
SACRAMENTO CAL.
AITKEN & LUCE



Make the following proposition to those who wish Monuments or Headstones, and who come to the City for the express purpose of selecting.

We will pay the R.R. fare both ways when the distance and amount of purchase compare with the following table:

$50 00	Contract—	30	miles or less.
$75.00	"	40	" "
$100.00	"	50	" "
$250.00	"	75	" "
$500.00	"	150	" "
$1,000.00	"	300	" "

Thus giving purchasers the opportunity of making their selections, instead of dealing with inexperienced canvassers.

Cut this out and bring it with you, and after you have made your purchase, present it, and we will give you credit for your R. R. fare both ways.

We wish it distinctly understood that we work any kind of marble desired, and as low as the lowest.

Italian, Vermont and California Marble, of our own importation and production, at wholesale and retail.

Orders for Scotch Granite Monuments filled direct from Glasgow, Scotland.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
au17-3m AITKEN & LUCE.

EL DORADO LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & REDD.

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.
au10-3m POCKMAN & REDD, Proprietors.

Rupture.

ANY PERSON SUFFERING WITH THE dangerous and distressing complaint, RUPTURE, and whose existence is rendered miserable; being obliged to wear the torturous metal trusses year after year without any benefit or relief whatever, can be relieved and CURED without inconvenience or restriction in exercise or diet. Consultations and Examination Free. Call or address MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 609 Sacramento Street, (up stairs), San Francisco. Send for Circulars, giving directions for measuring, prices, etc., etc.
au9-3m

HOUSE, SIGN

—AND—
GENERAL PAINTER.

I desire to let my many old friends and others know that I am ready to take contracts or jobs in the line of painting, of any description. Work and prices guaranteed to be satisfactory.
au10-3m J. C. SMITH.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. au24-1y

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil At E. BYNUM & CO.'S

BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS OF
Agricultural Implements!
MACHINES & HARDWARE.

We are exclusive Agents for the following Celebtated Machines, viz:

THE BUCKEYE MOWERS & REAPERS,
THE CHAMPION MOWERS & REAPERS,
THE HOLLINGSWORTH SULKY HAY-RAKES,
THE WISNER SELF-OPERATING SULKY HAY RAKES,
(This Self-Dumping Rake is the latest invention in this line.)
HAINES' GENUINE HEADERS,
THE BAIN HEADER WAGONS,
(This Wagon is without doubt the best in this Market. We have both Iron Axle and Thimble Skein.)
The Pitt Buffalo Threshers & Horse-Powers!
The Ames' Wood and Straw Burning Engines!

Our Machines are all First-class. They have all been Tested for Years. All the Improvements Added as fast as Invented.

Farmers Try No Experiment in Buying Our Machines!

EACH AND EVERY MACHINE IS THE BEST OF ITS CLASS MANUFACTURED.

The Buckeye & Champion MOWERS

Are the Best Mowers in the World. Nothing is made to equal them.

THE PITT BUFFALO THRESHER
Has no equal in this or any other country. It is the best Thresher made.

The Ames' Straw-Burning Engines!
Are the Best and Cheapest in Market.

We keep in stock a full line of
Machines, Farm and Spring Wagons, Plows, Seed Sowers, Etc., Etc.

Our Goods are well and favorably known all over the Coast. We also offer a full line of
Hardware, Cutlery, Belting
ETC., ETC.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
ADDRESS,
Sacramento or San Francisco.
jy13

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,
ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,
PUMPS,
Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE
Celebrated "Union Range."
—AND—
"MEDALLION RANGE."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Of all kinds in his line.

CALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY
Promptly attended to.

SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)
au1-3m C. D. MORIN.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE.

IN WOODLAND!
L. DRYFUS,
Has in store a full stock of
Choice Wines, Pure Liquors, CIGARS, ETC.,
Which he offers to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED
—AND—
GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTIC
Store opposite Bank of Woodland.
jy6-3m

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Sieber, - - Proprietor
I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.
PACIFIC SALOON,
Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.
jy20-3m

San Francisco Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23, 1876.

Since the date of my last letter we have had a sensation which, in addition to its own tragic interest, is of significance in throwing light upon one of those phases of city life which ordinarily vails itself in the mantle of its own foul darkness. I refer to the evidently deliberate assassination at San Miguel Station of Jennie Bonnet, better known about town as the "Little French Frog-Catcher." Jennie had been for years something of a character in her way. Her assumption of male attire, her plucky and independent character, her frequent incarceration in the City Bastile on the charge of wearing men's apparel, and her rather peculiar occupation, had made her name and personality familiar to a numerous class in the community, and her tragic end excited far more general comment and interest than might have been occasioned by the sudden taking off of some much more reputable member of society. She had plenty of friends, too, such as they were, and while her remains lay in dismal state at the Morgue, many a tear was dropped to her memory by those unfortunates whose mode of life is generally, though erroneously, supposed to stifle in their hearts all human kindness. There are many excellent people who have yet to learn that nowhere is there to be found quicker and surer sympathy for misfortune than among those outcasts of society whose own bitter experience enables them the better to appreciate the woes and wrongs of their fallen sisters. There were others, however, whose satisfaction at the fate of the "Little Frog-catcher" was ill concealed. These were the foul tribe of the sharers of the wages of sin who had been the objects of the avowed enmity and scorn of the murdered girl. The vile procurers whose infamous occupation had often been the object of her indignant attacks, whose interests had been more than once traversed by her hearty and wholesome disgust for such crawling aspersions upon the name of manhood, and to whose avengeful hatred her death was unquestionably due. Though thus far the attempt to fix the responsibility of her assassination has failed there remains no room for doubt that it rests somewhere among that foul pack. It is a mattar of regret that as yet all efforts to bring this class under the provisions of the vagrant law have failed. They continue to flourish on the proceeds of iniquity, and each Saturday afternoon beholds them resplendent in bogus diamonds and waxed moustaches, prowling on the *pave* of Kearny street, and watching with furtive, cat-like glances for every opportunity to ply their nefarious business. The recent tragedy has made them more than ever a marked class, and should it have the consequent effect to, in any degree, curtail the sphere of their operations, it will result so far to the public welfare.

SMOKING OUT CHINATOWN.

There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Chinatown. That sweet-scented, pestiferous and altogether abominable purlieu, is getting a suggestive taste of the wrath to come. All that was hidden shall be brought to light, all that was dirty cleaned out, all that was pestilential deodorized, disinfected and fumigated. Sooth to say, so far as deodorization is concerned, the result seems to be simply the addition of another and worse smell to the combination of foul odors that characterize that delectable precinct. However, the doctors say that chlorine gas kills all animal and vegetable life, and all seeds of disease subjected to its potent influence, so we can't afford to quarrel with its aroma. It is a big job, though, that the Board of Health has laid out for its employees. The fiat has gone forth that the whole Chinese quarter shall be smoked out and purified. Imagination, aided a little by experience, quails at the magnitude of the undertaking. Hercules' raid on the Augean stables was clean and pleasant work, compared with this colossal struggle with the demon of dirt. The officers made their first movement on the enemy's works yesterday afternoon, since which they have been pushing the attack with commendable energy. On the principle of striking the first blow in the worst quarter, they commenced operations in the notorious Bull Run Alley, a narrow court running off Pacific street, on the north side between Dupont and Stockton, which forms the northerly limits of the Chinese quarter. The alley is about ten feet wide and perhaps a hundred feet deep. It was planked some time in the dim long ago, probably prior to the Spanish Conquest of California, the planking being so artistically arranged on sound sanitary principles, that all the drainage of the surrounding premises is carefully conducted to the middle of the alley, where it is allowed to find its own sweet way into the earth, there being no sewer to carry it off. The buildings on each side are mosty of frame, with one or two tumble down bricks, all solidly wedged together, doubtless to prevent their falling down, which seems imminent from their crazy character. Within they are so honeycombed with numberless partitioned dens, so tortuous with labyrinthine passages, so foul with commingled stenches, so squalid with ineradicable filth, so reeking with the fumes of opium, and the emanations from the bodies of the packed and sweltering inmates, and so utterly given over to all the abominations of darkness, dirt, foul air, vermin, and pestilence breeding noisesomeness as beggars all description, and as the auctioneers say, "must be seen to be appreciated." How human beings can exist under such conditions is one of the mysteries of life. Into this sink of corruption the Health Officers and policemen forced their way, breaking down doors and partitions, when necessary, to explore the "true inwardness" of this caravansary, and placing in each uncovered den a box containing a mixture of black oxide of manganese and salt. On this sulphuric acid was poured, and the overpowering fumes at once drove the inmates from their lairs. Such an outpouring! Sick and well, lame and lazy; halt, blind and decrepit; wrinkled and blear-eyed old hags; painted courtezans, small-pox patients, wretches in the last stages of disease; swollen, spotted and loathsome lepers, all made their way or were carried to the light of day, some of them, probably, for the first time in weeks; and blocked the alley, while the powerful disinfectant was doing its work in their foul abodes. Nowhere else in the United States could such a hideous swarm be routed out from the lowest haunts of poverty, vice and crime. The philanthropists of the Atlantic States who preach so loudly in favor of this Mongolian crusade against the white labor of California, might read in Bull Run Alley a sermon which would confound their logic, and convince them against their will that the Chinese evil is a hideous ulcer upon the body of the community. The work so begun is to be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, but it is believed that several weeks will be occupied in the undertaking; and then—what then? How long will the beneficial effects of this raid be felt? Probably just about until the Chinese get settled down to their regular habits of life again. No doubt something will be gained in unearthing the secrets of this plague-spot. Some cases of small-pox will probably be carted off to the hospital, and the attention of the authorities will be temporarily aroused to the necessity of a more stringent enforcement of sanitary regulations; and then the excitement will die out, and things will go along in the good old way again. One thing cannot fail to impress any one who will follow in the footsteps of the disinfecting force, viz: that the only way to purify Chinatown is to pull it down, burn the *disjecta membra* of its sodden buildings, dig up and cart away the soil underneath, and begin anew from the foundation. I have run so far with this subject that I have almost forgotten that we have another sensation, in the person of

GENERAL SHERMAN,

Who dropped in upon us night before last, in a very informal, sociable kind of way, and promises to stay a week or two, see the sights, and enjoy himself in his own way, like Dom Pedro, or any other sensible man. Our gold-mounted and brass-bound Brigadier-Generals tried to impose a military reception and escort upon him, but he wouldn't listen to any such nonsense, though he had to compromise by holding a levee at the Palace in the evening, and shaking hands with a hundred or so of our valiant Home Guards, after which he gave them a little much-needed advice on the subject of military discipline, and subsequently addressed the crowd briefly from the balcony. He was then permitted to seek his little bed, and since that has managed to dodge anything like a demonstration, though the "Boys in Blue," after their camp-fire at Horticultural Hall last night, marched to the hotel and serenaded his window, but as the General happened to be at the theater, he had no opportunity to judge of the quality of their music.

STOCKS

Have been fearfully dull this week, and that's about all that can be said of them.

WHEAT

Is strong, with an upward tendency, under the lively demand from the big fleet now in port, and the chances seem to be in favor of a further advance in connection with the present prospects of the British market.

AMUSEMENTS.

Booth still reigns at the California, and is playing to undiminished audiences.

The pantomime continues to hold the boards at the Grand Opera House, with good attendance.

The English Opera Bouffe Troupe are playing to moderate business at Baldwin's, and Maguire's Varieties always show some new features.

The Mechanics' Fair closed last Saturday night, in a blaze of glory, and many of the exhibits have taken their position in the pavilion at Sacramento.

Weather warm and bright, and what more shall I say, except good-by? W.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE FIEND. — The latest French journals recite the discovery in France of a match for the too famous Thomas in the person of a merchant in Paris, who recently imported from Switzerland several casks of what he declared to be undutiable "clay." The custom house officers suspected something, kept the cases at the warehouse, and sent for a chemist. The chemist was puzzled with his first specimen of the contents, until he bethought himself of testing a small piece of the pretended clay with fire. It instantly exploded with a loud noise. Another very small piece put into a mortar exploded on being sharply touched with a pestle. It proved to be dynamite. The casks contained enough, had any one of them been rolled off a cart upon the ground, to have blown up a whole quarter of the city. Legal proceedings have been taken against the wretch who thus risked the lives of thousands to save himself a few francs.

A Saratoga letter-writer asks, in despairing tones, "Where are the men?" We don't know, dear, just where all of them are, but from our sanctum window we just now saw six of them file around the screen of a sample room over the way.

The Good King Alphonso.

King Alphonso, of Arragon, who was a good and pious man, heard with pain that the pages of his court had quite given up the habit of saying grace either before or after their meals, or even of saying their prayers; so he thought he would give them a lesson. One day these boys were invited by the king to dine with him at his own table. Dressed in their best attire, and delighted at the idea of the honor they were about to receive, the pages came into the royal dining-room. They were shown their seats at the royal dining table, and king and guests sat down to dinner, no blessing being asked as was usual before they began the meal. This was, indeed, arranged before-hand by the king.

During dinner, to the surprise of all, there appeared a beggar, who, in spite of his rags and his dirt, went up to the royal table, sat down, and, without making an apology or asking leave, began to eat and drink to his heart's content.

The pages, exceedingly surprised, kept looking at the king as if to ask his leave to turn out this uninvited visitor. The king himself had planned beforehand that the man should come in this bold way, without being asked, and he, quietly and patiently, sat watching him eat and drink without saying anything or appearing to take any notice. At last, after having made a hearty meal, the beggar got up and went away, without, however, having by word or look, thanked the king and his courtiers for the feast.

Turning to the pages King Alphonso then said: "Well, gentlemen, how do you like this man?"

"Not at all, your majesty," they all replied. "Never did we see a man so rude, so ungrateful, so shameless as that beggar!"

Upon hearing this reply, the king rose up and said, in a loud, solemn voice, which could be heard by all present:

"You yourselves have been as rude and ungrateful as that poor man. Every day you have been richly fed by a King far greater than I am—even by our Heavenly Father, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; but you have sat down and risen up again, day after day, without thinking for a moment of the Giver of all these good things."

The boys blushed and slipped away from the royal table without a single word, but never again did they pass a single day without asking God's blessing, and thanking Him for His Gifts.

BAT GUANO.—That a little creature, not very common in the North, could congregate in sufficient numbers to make extensive deposits of excrement, which have a commercial value, seems almost incredible; but in numerous caves, from Virginia to Texas, are found deposits of this material, sometimes reaching 20,000 tons in extent, and yearly increasing. During the war it was thought to extract nitre from it for powder making; but though the manufacture was somewhat successful, the nitric acid was present in such small quantities as to render it so expensive as to be abandoned at the close of the war. The material has been used as a fertilizer to a slight extent, and is found to exert considerable influence on the crops treated. The attention of Mr. McMurtrie, chemist to the department of agriculture, having been called to the matter, analyses have been made of samples collected. These are all of a similar light to dark brown color, according to the moisture, except those containing much insoluble matter, which resemble soil, of which they probably largely consist. The physical condition when air-dried is excellent, both for handling and application, being finely pulverulent. The analyses fairly represents the average composition, which, according to the valuations of Professor Goessmann, the Massachusetts State inspector of fertilizers, adopted by the department, show them to possess a value of from $15 to $55 per ton for use as fertilizers. The values compare favorably with those of fish fertilizers, and even of Peruvian guano. Microscopical examination shows the material to consist largely of the hard parts of insects upon which the bats feed.

WHERE THE SUN DOES NOT SET.—A scene witnessed by some travellers in the north of Norway, from a cliff elevated a thousand feet above the sea, is thus described: At our feet the ocean stretched away in the silent vastness; the sound of its waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north the huge old sun swung low along the horizon like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor-corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the waves, a bridge of gold running due north, spanning the water between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty, which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no word was said. Combine if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and the beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on his beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day.

THE farmer who sent his son to New York to become a clerk now writes asking the merchant "whether there is anything in the boy." "Yes," replies the merchant, "just after he has been to a saloon."—*New York Herald.*

THE constitutions of twenty-eight of the States recognize the existence of God.

Financial and Commercial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Gold opened at 110; 11 A. M., 110⅛; 3 P. M., 110; Sterling Exchange, 483@484½; Wheat market quiet, $1 25@1 35; new do, $1 40@1 45; Hides, strong at 17½@17¾c; Wool, steady, Spring Fine, 15@21c; Burry, 14@18c; Pulled, 20@28c; Fall clip, 25@38c; Burry, 17@20c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Average California Wheat, 9s 8d@9s 11d; Club, 9s 11d@10s 1d.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Silver, 51⅛d per ounce, 925 fine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Legal Tenders are steady at 91 buying, and 91⅛ selling.

Brokers are buying Half Dollars at 6@6¼ per cent. discount, and are selling them at 5½@6 per cent. discount.

Trade Dollars are quoted in this market at 94 buying, and 95 selling.

AMOUNT OF COIN IN THE STATE.

The amount of coin in circulation in this State has, under ordinary circumstances, frequently been stated at about $20,000,000. The law passed by the last Legislature, requiring the banks to publish statements of the amount of cash on hand in January and June of each year, has provided a means, never possessed before, of making an estimate that can be relied upon as being very nearly correct. The statement, based upon these reports, is given as follows:

Nine Commercial Banks, San Francisco..	$9,156,300
Fourteen Savings Banks, San Francisco..	2,461,300
Five Foreign Banks, San Francisco.....	2,000,000
Nine Private Bankers, San Francisco....	1,696,000
County Treasurer, San Francisco.....	581,000
Private vaults and individuals, San Francisco	1,000,000
Total, San Francisco	$16,894,600
Interior Banks and Bankers.....	2,966,200
State and County Treasurers, interior...	919,000
In private hands in the interior.....	1,000,000
Total.....	$21,779,800
Deduct Gold Notes out June 30.....	1,408,000
Total coin in State June 30, 1876...$20,371,800	

In the few instances where estimates are made, the figures have been obtained from experienced financiers.

FREIGHTS AND TONNAGE.

Engagements of tonnage during the past week have been active, at advanced rates. Arrivals have also been free, but in nearly all cases they have been chartered to arrive, and, as a consequence, the disengaged tonnage in port, suitable for Wheat, is comparatively small. The improvement in freights is as before intimated owing to the advance in the Liverpool market, most of which has gone to the ships. There are now about 97,000 registered tons under engagement for Wheat, and, judging from present appearances, good dispatch will be obtained. The disengaged tonnage in port, suitable for Wheat, is about 25,000 tons, with about 10,000 tons miscellaneous.

The thirty-eighth Wheat vessel this month was cleared before noon to-day, and there are some half a dozen more cargoes about ready to clear, and possibly some of them may get off this afternoon.

Charters during the week, for first-class ships to Liverpool, have been at £3 2s 6d, and £3 5s to Cork for orders.

The ship General McClellan was cleared for New York yesterday, with 1,550 tons Barley and other cargo. The ship Blue Jacket will follow, with a similar cargo, in a few days; and she will be succeeded by the Young America next month. These free shipments of Barley to New York are of great service to the market.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The following quotations of Flour and Grain are for gold unless otherwise specified.

WHEAT—Receipts for the week aggregate 388,453 ctls. The movement is now at its greatest activity, but will slack off as the rainy season approaches. Sale of 200 sks poor, $1 20, silver. Good to choice shipping is steady at $1 50@$1 52½, and $1 55 for large and specially desirable lots. The best milling is quoted at $1 55 ₱ cental.

A dispatch from Chicago under date of the 23d instant, says: "Wheat receipts are increasing. The market has ruled active, but feverish, and prices show great irregularity. The general tone, however, has been firm and the average higher. Advices from the wheat-growing sections more fully confirm previous reports regarding the deficiency in the spring wheat crop in the southwest. Classes to-day, 73¼ cash and ½ account.

The leading English grain circular of the 22d, says the weather during the past week has been mild and fine, and harvesting proceeds without intermission. The Wheat markets continue firm, the tendency still being rather upward, without, however, so much activity as previously. A few more cargoes of Wheat have arrived off the coast, and an extended choice attracts better inquiry at steady rates; but cargoes of California, for prompt shipment or on passage, are more freely offered, and are slightly easier. The market to-day was thinly attended. The sales of Wheat were only moderate, though there was no actual reduction in price. Flour was steady, without much inquiry.

American Corn, in the dry condition, commands fair sale at a decline of 3d.

The London *Times*, speaking of the possible rivalry of India with the United States as a Wheat-producing country, says: "Wheat is now selling at 6d a bushel in Central India, while we are paying some £20,000,000 a year to America for grain, solely because it costs three times as much to bring Wheat to the coast in India as to carry it to England from the ports."

BARLEY—The receipts during the past week have been very heavy, amounting to 78,635 ctls, mostly coast. Only a portion of the amount was offered on the market, the greater portion going into store or on board ship. We quote feed at 90@95c; brewing, $1@$1 10 ₱ cental.

OATS—Poor grades are very dull at $1 25@$1 30. Fair to choice feed are in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 60 ₱ ctl, half silver.

POTATOES—Halfmoon Bay are steady at 50@75c; Sweet, $1 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—50@62½ ₱ ctl.

HAY—From $7@$13 50 ₱ ton, as to kind and quality.

STRAW—From 55@60c ₱ bale.

CORN—Large yellow is dull at $1 17½@$1 20. Small, $1 25 ₱ ctl, silver.

RYE—Quotable at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ ctl, half silver.

FLOUR—Shipping Extra, $4 50@$5 ₱ bbl; do jobbing at $5@$5 50, as to brands and terms of payment. Superfine, $4@$4 50.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 2½@3c; Feed, $28 ₱ ton.

OIL CAKE MEAL—Selling from the mill at $33 50 ₱ ton.

BRAN—Selling at $16 ₱ ton, from the mill.

MIDDLINGS—Steady from the mills at $24 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flax, 2½@3c; Mustard, white, 2½@3c; Mustard, brown, 2½@3½c; Canary, 8@9c; Alfalfa, 12@14c ₱ lb.

BEANS—We quote: Pea, $1 80@$1 90; Small White, $1 80@$1 85, Small Butter, $1 90; Lima, $1 90; Bayo, $1 75@$2; Large Butter, $2 25; Pink, $2 25@$2 50; Red, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ ctl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is no demand for Fresh Roll except it be of good quality. Fresh Roll, 30@47½c; Firkin, 25@30c; Pickled Roll, 30@32½c; Eastern, 20@25c ₱ lb. Cheese—California, 10@14c; Eastern, 12@15c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Following are jobbing rates: Eastern Hams, 17@20½c; California Hams, 15c; California Bacon, 15@16c; Smoked Beef, 10@11c ₱ lb; Lard, tierces, 14@15c; Lard, cases, 14@16½c.

EGGS—Fair to choice are steady at 40@45c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Market steady for all kinds. Hens, $7 50@$8 50; Roosters, $5 50@$6 50; Broilers, $3 50@$4 50; ₱ dozen; Turkeys, 18@22c ₱ lb; Geese, $2@$2 50 ₱ pair; Ducks, $7@$8 ₱ dozen.

GAME—Quail continue to improve under an active demand and light receipts. Venison, 7@10c ₱ lb; Hare, $2@$2 50; Rabbits, $1@$1 25; Quail, $1 50@$2; Small Duck, $1@$1 50; Mallards, $3@$4; Sprigs, $2@$2 50; Teal, $2@$2 25 ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Tahiti Oranges, $30@35 ₱ M; Limes, $10@12 50; Sicily Lemons, box, $15; Cocoanuts, $6 00@7 00 per 100; Bananas, per bunch, $2 00@3 00; Pears, per box, 40@75; Bartlett, per box, $1 75@2 00; Grapes, Mission, box, 25@40c; do Sweetwater, 40@60c; do Rose of Peru, 50@75c; do Black Hamburg, 50@75c; do Black Malvoise, 40@80c; do Muscat, bx, 40@75c; do Tokay, bx, 40@75c; do Morocco, $1 00@1 25; Wine, $18@25 ₱ ton; Strawberries, $6 00@8 00; Apples, per bx, 50c@$1 00; Figs, per lb, 2½@4c; Plums, per lb, 3@4c; Peaches, per bskt, 75c@$1 25; do Mountain, per lb, 5@6c; Quinces per bx, $1 00.

BEESWAX—Choice brings 25@27½c ₱ lb.

HONEY—We quote choice White, in frames, at 12½c; No. 2, 9@10c; Dark, 7@8c; Strained 6@8c ₱ lb.

NUTS—California Walnuts are selling at 12@13c; Peanuts, 8@9c; California Almonds, 18@20c; do hard shell, 10c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, per lb, 6@8c; Pears do, 10c; Plums do, 5@6c; do pitted do, 13@15c; Prunes do, 12½@17c; Peaches do, 6½@8c; Figs, black do, 5@8c; white do, 12½15c; California Raisins, bx, $1 50@2 50; Apricots, per lb, 10@12½c.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per ctl, 50c; Marrowfat Squash, per ton, $5 00@8 00; Cucumbers, per box, 40@80c; Summer Squash, bx, 50@60c; Green Peas, ₱ lb, 2@2½c; Okra do, 6@8c; Garlic do, 3@3½c; Lima Beans, ₱ lb, 2c; String Beans, per lb, 2@2½c; Green Corn, doz., 14@18c; Tomatoes, per box, 40@50c; Peppers do, 60@75c; Egg Plant do, $1 25; Watermelons, each, 5@8c; Cantaloupes, per doz, 75c@1 25.

HIDES—Dry quiet at 13½@14½c; light salted 5½c; heavy do, 7c; dry kip and calf, 9c; salted kip, 5c; salted calf, 6@9c per lb.

TALLOW—Firm at 5@6c per lb.

WOOL—Willamette Valley is quoted at 25c; Eastern Oregon at 20@21c; Free Southern California, 11@16c, and burry and slightly burry do, 10@12½c ₱ lb. Sales of choice Northern at 17c—quotable at 14@16c; burry do, 11@13c.

HOPS—Firm at 18@22c per lb, as to quality.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Burlaps on spot are quotable at 8⅞ for 40 inch, 10¼c for 45-inch and 12½@12¾c for 60-inch. Grain Bags—12@12½c for spot goods. Wool Bags—3½-lb, 45c; 3¾-lb, 50c; 4-lb, 55c, full weights and usual time. Flour Bags—6@6¼c for quarters, and 9¼@11c for halves. Potato Gunnies, dull at 11@12c. Twine, 35c for Grain and 45c for Flour.

A Suicide in Public.

The *Overland China Mail* gives an account of a strange suicide which was lately committed at Fuh-chow Foo. It seems that a young lady, an inhabitant of that city, who had the misfortune to be left a widow while yet in her teens, was urged by some injudicious relatives to enter again into the bonds of wedlock. The thought thus suggested of supplying the place of her late husband was so repugnant to her feelings that, in order to escape from the prosecution of her advisers, she determined to "ascend to heaven on the back of a stork," or, in other words, publicly to commit suicide.

Having arrived at this determination, a day was fixed for the ceremony. Early on the fatal morning the lady, dressed as the Queen of Heaven, and surrounded by a large following of admiring relatives and friends, started from her late husband's house in an open sedan-chair for the scene of her self-inflicted death. By the way she visited her parents to bid them farewell, and stopped occasionally on the way to taste the viands which were placed at intervals by the side of the road at a funeral. On arriving at an open space at the back of the Hai-chaou Temple she mounted on a scaffolding which had been erected for the purpose, and, having bowed to the vast crowd which had assembled to witness the proceedings, she cried with a loud voice, "Heaven and earth! and my friends! I am quite satisfied to die in this manner."

Having said this she stepped on to a chair on the platform and thrust her head through the noose of red cord, which hung suspended from a cross-beam over her. At the same moment a red cloth was placed over her head and face, and then, without the least hesitation, she jumped off the chair. Death was almost instantaneous, and she expired without the least apparent struggle.

Unfortunately the effects of this young lady's self devotion did not end with her life, for, so deep an impression did her conduct make on some boys who had witnessed the spectacle, that they amused themselves on the following day by making believe to follow her example. By a misadventure, while one of them was adjusting the rope around his neck, his playmates ran off, and on their return they found that he likewise had "ascended to heaven on the back of a stork."

DR. FARR, an eminent English physician, computes the average number of deaths on the basis of official tables of mortality, and shows that out of 1,000,000 of people only 223 will live to round out a century. The last of the million, he says, will die in his 108th year.

United States of Venezuela.

The island of Margarita and the east coast of Venezuela was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and the whole coast by Ojeda and Vespucci, in 1499. On entering Lake Maracaybo they found an Indian village constructed on piles over the water, and hence called it Venezuela (little Venice). This name was eventually extended to the whole country. The first settlement was made at Cumana, in 1520, which is consequently one of the oldest cities in the new word. When Napoleon, in 1808, made his brother King of Spain, Venezuella was one of the first Spanish colonies to declare for the ancient dynasty; but in 1810 a revolutionary uprising took place in Caraccas, and on July 5, 1811, Venezuela proclaimed its independence. In 1812 it returned to the sway of Spain. In 1813 it again revolted, under Bolivar, and after struggling with varying success, the republic of Colombia was formed in 1819, embracing New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador. A congress was formed in 1821, and a constitution adopted. In 1830 the republic of Venezuela was formed by secession from the other members of the Free State, founded by Bolivar. The charter of fundamental laws, dating from 1830, and reproclaimed with alterations April 24, 1864, is similar to the constitution of the United States, but allows more independence to the provinces or States. The twenty-one States of the republic have each their own legislature and executive, their own judicial officers and the power to levy local taxes. The main purpose of the union is that of common defense. The Federal Senate and House of Representatives are both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual States. The President, Vice-President and Congress of the States are elected by the States; the President has no veto power. There has been an almost continuous struggle between the Unionists and Federals since 1847, the Unionists desiring a strong, central government, and the Federals the greatest possible independence of the several States.

THE only conviction that was obtained for picking pockets at the Hippodrome, during the recent religious services held by Moody and Sankey, was in the case of Mary Ann Dowd. She was observed by Detectives Titus and Thompson robbing an old lady of her pocketbook, which contained, however, only twenty cents and some postage stamps. She is now in the penitentiary for this offense.

GEN. CUSTER'S DOG.—Judge Ford, of Deadwood City, formerly of Bismark, loaned General Custer a famous dog. The dog accompanied the General during the engagement against Sitting Bull. Ten days after the battle the dog returnned to Fort Lincoln, a distance of five hundred miles, in search of his master.

Shelter Me in Thy Heart.

Shelter me in thy heart, beloved,
In thy generous, gladsome heart,
And like a dove let me nestle there,
Never again to part.

I will sing fond lullabies, beloved,
Pleasant strains of melody,
And I'll be a source of light and joy
And happiness unto thee.

The world is cold without, beloved,
But thy heart is warm and true;
I see its kindliness welling up
In those dear eyes of blue.

Then shelter me in thy heart, beloved,
In thy generous, gladsome heart,
And like a dove let me nestle there,
Never again to part.

A Day of Summer Beauty.

BY C. BROOKE.

Out in the golden summer air,
Amid the purple heather,
A woman sat with drooping head,
And hands close nit together;
Never a bitter word she said,
Though all her life looked cold and dead—
Cold in the glowing haze that lay
Over the fair green earth that day,
That day of summer beauty.

Far, far away, where leafy woods
Touched the sky, cloud-riven,
A thousand birds rang out life's bliss
In jubilee to heaven;
How could the poor old withered throat
Carol echoes to each soft note?
Every soul must pay life's cost—
Her deepest silence praised God most,
That day of summer beauty.

Too dulled her soul, too worn to feel
Summer delight acutely;
While earth was praising God aloud
Her patience praised him mutely.
Her narrow life of thought and care—
Not life to live, but life to bear,
Contented that her soul was sad,
While all God's soulless things were glad,
That day of summer beauty.

And where she stayed, a dusky speck
In gorse and heather glory—
A weary spirit watched and read
The pathos of her story:
A spirit doubt-oppress and worn
Had found another more forlorn,
That trustful stayed, nor sought to guess
Life's meanings—which are fathomless,
Through all the summer beauty.

A Strange Prescription.

BY MRS. MARIA LYDIA WINDSOR.

"A green, green sod is a good, good mother-in-law," was a proverb, which at an early age, had been impressed upon me. Consequently when I became engaged to Geoffrey Ashford, I felt that it was quite a matter of congratulation that only a father-in-law awaited me in the house in London, which I was so soon to call home.

Mr. Ashford, senior, had been a widower for many years, and had occupied a handsome house in a fashionable square near the park, ever since Geoffrey, his only son, could remember. He was a very diminutive old gentleman, over seventy years of age, and on my first introduction to him, I imagined him to be a most amiable as well as deeply religious man, whose delicate health rendered it highly improbable that he could survive one or, at most, two winters. Nothing could have been more encouraging than the way in which he assured me he anticipated my arrival in Baynham Square. The reins of government were to be entirely made over to me, and I was to consider myself undisputed mistress of an establishment conducted itself pretty much as the domestics who composed it had chosen.

I had a glimpse of some not very pleasant faces when I went, accompanied by a married sister of my own, to pay my future father-in-law a morning visit during a brief stay in town, previous to my marriage, whither I had come partly to get my *trousseau*, and partly to make his acquaintance, as, owing to his weak state of health, he was unable to attempt a journey to Scotland, where I resided. However, with Geoffrey, and all the sanguine hopes of youth to sustain me, not to speak of the absence of a mother-in-law, I thought my prospects were not to be pitied; and, when I told some of my anxious friends that we were to live with old Mr. Ashford, the ominous "Oh!" with which my communication was received did not, though I remark it, strike me so forcibly then as afterward, when I had tasted the pleasures of family amalgamations.

Geoffrey's business, which necessitated his daily presence in the city, precluded the possibility of our having a honeymoon; consequently one week after our marriage we found ourselves in a well-laden cab, awaiting the opening of the front door of my father-in-law's house, which our cabby endeavored to expedite by a series of knocks and rings, violent enough to wake the dead. At last a very sour visage presented itself to view, and in another instant I found myself, closely followed by Geoffrey, in the dining-room, where Mr. Ashford awaited us, attired in a very old gray suit, over which a white shawl was tightly wound. He explained the presence of the shawl, which, as it was a lovely afternoon in June, seemed rather superfluous, by saying that he had been very unwell and, in his weak state, the least cold affected him. The sour-faced parlor maid was then rung for, and asked if Mrs. Geoffrey's room was ready—a question she evidently deemed most unnecessary, for her abrupt and I thought, insolent rejoinder in the affirmative; but neither Mr. Ashford nor Geoffrey seemed to notice her manner, and it was too soon for me to do so. She had been with them for ten years and, as might be expect, regarded me as an intruder, whose entrance she was determined to resent to the very utmost.

Right glad was I when she left Geoffrey and myself alone. On my remarks to him on her unfavorable aspect it were useless here to dilate. I was too happy to be very much daunted just then, and at twenty-one was quite wiling to make allowances for antiquated and disagreeable retainers who were so soon to be under my own authority.

We dined at six o'clock, and I took, by Mr. Ashford's particular request, the seat opposite to Geoffrey, he himself preferring to sit at the side. He explained that dinner was merely a matter of form with him, as he ate nothing, but it was more sociable to be with us. I was rather surprised as each course made its appearance, to see that my father-in-law appreciated all, and had the lion's share of everything at the table. Still greater was my astonishment to hear that nine o'clock supper was supplied him, consisting of something substantial; while at half-past ten, tea and a goodly plate of bread and butter was also set before my new relative, who previously to the production of each meal, had expressed his total inability to eat, and discoursed on his weak state, consequent on his famishing condition. Little did I know what a torture those oft-recurring meals were to be to me.

The next morning, at a very early hour, I heard the clatter of tea cups. That, Geoffrey told me, was "the governor's breakfast;" but at our earlier one he appeared and did ample justice to everything. Then Geoffery went off to the city, and I had to summon up courage to go down and face the domestics, which I did, secretly trembling in every limb. I ordered dinner and then gladly escaped from the contemptuous glances of as villainous-looking "cook-housekeeper" as it was ever my fortune to meet.

I contemplated a morning in my own room to look over my things, but Mr. Ashford had made other arrangements for me. He intended that during Geoffrey's absence I should be his companion, and dearly I paid for the privilege. On this first morning I did not attempt to elude him, but made a fatal mistake by consenting to allow him to teach me backgammon, for which it seems he had a passion. I never attempted it before, but I received my first lesson that morning, which, however, a tray of refreshments for the invalid, providentally for me, interrupted.

I fled to the solitude of my room, and only emerged when lunch was announced by Barbara, the parlor maid. My share of said lunch was anything but substantial, and I felt too afraid of the cold green eyes of Barbara to ask for what even Oliver Twist ventured on. Yet worse—I got up quiet as hungry as when I sat down, and to my horror was claimed for a game of backgammon by Mr. Ashford, who, after a most inviting looking *filit de bœuf*, followed by a rice pudding, which had been sent up for his special delectation, was quite eager and ready for an encounter with a novice like myself, whose moves were entirely under his own control. After a weary hour and a half came a double knock, which I knew must be Geoffrey's, and when I heard his quick inquiry for myself it was truly as cold water to a thirsty soul—for that day my penance was over.

But it went on day after day—the same weary routine—constant meals for the invalid—and the constant inevitable backgammon board, from which there was no escape. Soon I began to understand the points, and to take advantage of my knowledge, and refuse to be longer guided by my opponent, whom it rather pleased me to beat; but it dawned upon me very quickly, that if I was to retain Mr. Ashford's good opinion, I must submit to be beaten; otherwise a very evil expression came into the eyes of my father-in-law, far from pleasant to see. I may here remark, that at his own suggestion, we played for pence, about which, when I lost, I was constantly reminded.

Geoffrey was so much away that the servants took every advantage of me, and, in spite of the dignity which I ought to assume, I knew that I was utterly incapable of managing an establishment which was mine only in name and where, notwithstanding the absence of a mother-in-law, I was not only miserable, but the merest cypher.

Geoffrey never knew what I endured with his father. Now even my lady visitors were objected to by him; and such an utter slave Geoffrey's poor little wife was, that human endurance could no longer hold out, and one night I unburdened my miseries to his sympathetic ear. The remedy was plain—we must have a little home of our own—and the very next day we went in quest of an abode suited to our means, which at that time were decidedly limited. My father-in-law heard our decision with a look upon his face which I was beginning to understand. I think he regretted the loss of his victim, but never—no—never!—was daughter-in-law so thankful as when a modest little abode was finally taken, and with an abundant supply of love, but very little money, Geoffrey and I bade adieu to the Square and proceeded to take possession.

How glad Barbara was to see the last of us, and how she followed me about to see that I appropriated nothing, was palpable to the weakest discernment; but my joy was no less evident, and, as we drove away, I could not help saying to myself that the forebodings of my far-away friends had indeed been prophetic, for I had found that the old proverb admitted of another rendering, and fully agreed that a "A green, green sod was a good, good father-in-law."

I was happy now. I had a home of my own—plenty to eat and no backgammon board within the four walls of our tiny, but, to me, perfectly delightful little domicile.

It was true Mr. Ashford did come pretty often to see us, and his visits were never paid without an impromptu and often very inconvenient meal being demanded; but as he was Geoffrey's father, I endured him, though I was always most thankful when he went away.

I had got a treasurer of a servant—one of a thousand—who treated me as I knew a mistress ought to be treated; who cooked for us delightfully, who kept the house in a state of neatness quite refreshing to see, and who appeared every afternoon herself as neat and as trim as any one could desire. Strange to say, Geoffrey never could bear her; in spite of the character she brought and her own undeniably good behavior, my husband's aversion to the girl was unconquerable.

I felt obliged to make up to Mary—that was her name—for Geoffrey's dislike, for I was certain she knew of it; and I made her sundry little presents, besides spontaneously raising her wages. One day I went so far as to show her all my wedding presents amongst them being some valuable diamonds which had been left me by an old aunt, besides several magnificent braclets and rings which I hoped to wear when Geoffrey's "ship came home," and we went more into society.

She was duly impressed with them, and was most solicitous about helping me stow them safely away in a tin box in a cupboard in my own bed room. From the recomendations produced by Mary when I engaged her, written by her late mistress, with whom, it seemed, she had lived six years, it was absurd to doubt her honesty. I really should have been ashamed to lock up our little stores from her; and if at times vague misgivings oppressed me as to the rapid consumption of butter, soap, tea, coffee, etc., I stifled them at once, for with so superior a servant suspicions were out of the question.

In appearance Mary was, as I have said, extremely neat and tidy, but latterly an idea that I disliked her large black eyes occassionally crossed me, which I dismissed, however, as both silly and unjust. She never had any visitors, and rarely asked to go out. Her relations did not live in London, and she did not care for company, she said—another recommendation which I frequently adduced under my breath to Geoffrey, who still held his first opinion that she was a "bad one."

Once or twice I was positive she had been listening behind our sitting-room door, but I never breathed my complaint to Geoffrey, for I felt convinced he only waited for some tangible excuse to discharge my treasure—a proceeding which I did not as yet desire.

At last one night, rather a frosty one in November, Geoffrey was engaged to dine with a friend at his Club, and for the first time since our marriage I was left to spend the evening alone. I did not enjoy the prospect, but he promised to return as early as he could, and at seven o'clock, by the light of the street lamps, I saw the last of the hansom which whirled him away vanishing round the corner of our little terrace. As I was alone, I told Mary I would only have a cup of tea, which she brought up to the drawing room where I sat in solitude.

She was civil as usual, but the dislike I was begining to feel seemed to grow more and more strongly upon me as she stayed talking to me for a short time after I had rung the bell to have the tray removed, having finished tea. At last she went down stairs, and, after the lapse of an hour or more, remembering some trifle that I wanted of her, I went out upon the landing, and was just about to call her when I was arrested by hearing what I was perfectly certain were surpressed whispers issuing from the lower part of the house.

I was too frightened to call, but I resolved to listen, and above all to watch, for I felt positive the tones, low as they were, had proceeded from a man; and that something was going on not intended for me to know I never doubted. The landing whereon I stood was dark, but the gas on the dining room floor was lighted, so I stood in the shade waiting, almost rooted to the spot with terror.

My horror may be imagined when I heard the sound of stealthy steps, evidently of unshod feet, ascending the kitchen stairs, and the next moment I beheld my treasurer of a servant noiselessly conducting a man of the most ruffianly aspect into the dining room, which I knew to be in darkness. To regain the drawing room was the work of but a moment, and, with an instinct which probably saved my life, and a control which I even now cannot understand, I resolved to quietly await my husbands return, and to show by no possible sign the shock my discovery occasioned me.

But how was I to save Geoffrey when he did come? For all I knew the wretch below was armed; he was at all events prepared for anything, whilst Geoffrey's sole weapon was a gun safely stowed away below a heap of boxes in our lumber room.

Just when I was pondering, with my heart in my mouth, a knock at the door startled me nearly into a fit, and Mary my treasure, appeared. With a mighty effort I addressed her unconcernedly, and asked her as cooly as possible to bring me some hot water, as I felt very unwell.

"Mr. Ashford will be home almost immediately, so I want it in my own room directly," I said, in a voice that even to myself did not sound like my own.

I am sure she scanned me eagerly; but, when I went into my room, which was behind the drawing room, a glance at myself in the glass showed me a face pale enough to attest my plea of illness. The girl returned speedily with hot water; but during the precious minutes of her absence I had made and fully matured my plans.

"I feel very ill, Mary," I uttered. "I think I must be going to have an attack such as I used to have before my marriage."

"Indeed, ma'am," responded Mary feelingly. "What sort of an attack?"

"Spasms of the heart," I replied faintly. "I wish Mr. Ashford were back."

Hardly had I said it before a welcome sound fell upon my ear. Geoffrey's hansom drew up, and presently the latchkey was placed in the door, and my husband entered, banging it after him, little imagining that his wife was a sufferer from spasms—a fiction which had never been imparted to him, but which savored strongly of truth on this particular evening.

"Missis is ill," I heard the hateful voice of Mary say. The next thing I heard was Geoffrey's dear tones echoing, "Ill!" and then closely followed by the wretched girl, who was, no doubt resolved not to leave us alone, he came quickly into my room. Poor Geoffrey's alarm was genuine, and his amazement inexpressible to hear of my being afflicted with such a complaint.

"I have a prescription," I murmered, "If I could only get it made up; "but perhaps the chemist's is shut."

"Not a bit of it," responded Geoffrey. "I saw the shop open as I passed not five minutes ago. Where is it? I'll get it in no time."

"I must write it," I panted. "Give me my portfoilo;" and holding my hands over the region of my heart, I almost staggered to the dressing table, and taking a pencil and a half sheet of paper, proceeded to write out the prescription, which ran thus:

"Return instantly with assistance. I am not ill, but in deadly danger. Bring police—anybody. A man in league with Mary is concealed in the dining-room."

I wrote it, twisted it up, placed it in my husband's hand, sank down almost lifeless on a chair by the bed, saw him depart, heard the front door close, and knew I had been left alone with two monsters, ready, I did not doubt, to murder me, had their suspicions been roused.

What a lifetime it seemed to me after Geoffrey went! What anguish of fear I suffered no one can imagine. Mary never left me and I felt rather than saw that her black eyes were fixed on my quivering form, which not supposed pain, but real terror, was torturing. My nerves were strung to such a pitch that I could have screamed aloud. Only the supposed spasms could have lulled Mary's suspicions, for I was unable even to control the trembling which was actually making me shake as if I had an ague.

At last I felt sure I heard a movement down stairs. Then there was silence, then the hurried tramp of men, a swift footstep, a key in the latch, a murmer of voices, one distinguishable above all, and I was saved, clasped in Geoffrey's strong arms, weeping hysterically now that all danger was over and protectors surrounded me!

The first thing I realized when I recovered was seeing Mary standing by my wardrobe, in custody of a stalwart policeman, safely secured, a thief, a wretch, "a bad one," truly revealed. The occupants of the dining room were captured as well—not one, but two ruffians, well known to the police, as Mary, our treasure, proved to be.

In a short space of time the three culprits were safely lodged in goal, where they ought to have been on other charges besides the one now brought against them, and for which in due time they were sentenced to penal servitude for a number of years.

The characters I had so innocently accepted as genuine were most ordinary forgeries, and the rapid consumption of our supplies was now amply accounted for. It is many years since all this happened. It taught me a lesson which has made me less confiding than I was of old.

Paris in Midsummer.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* finds Paris the most tolerable of great cities in hot weather. He gives as a reason for Parisian comfort the fact that Frenchmen live out doors as much as possible during a heated term, while Americans shut themselves up in-doors, or sit on a stoop or a curb-stone, as in New York. He pictures all Paris dining on the boulevard in a living description, which makes us wish the fashion might be introduced into American Cities. He admits that there are darwbacks to summer enjoyment in the brilliant Capital. The asphalt has a way of liquefying to about the consistency and temperature of molten lava; the brilliant limestone of which the city is built, reflects the sun with uncomfortable fierceness, and the inordinate amount of gas in all the thoroughfares heats and thickens the atmosphere, and makes you feel on a July night as if you were in a vast concert hall. But there are a hundred persuasions to invite you out of doors. The boulevards are a long chain of cafes, each with a little promontory of chairs and tables projecting into the sea of asphalt. You may dine in the Champs Elysees at a table spread under the trees, beside an ivied wall, and pay more for your dinner, though it will not be so good as at a restaurant on the Boulevard. You may indulge in a cheap idly by taking a short sail in a penny steamer down the Seine to Auteuil, and dining in a *guingette* on the bank of the stream, where the table is spread under a trellis that scratches your head, and fried fish is the chief article on the bill of fare. Or you may dine at the Bois de Boulogne, at a restaurant near the Cascade and the Longchamps race course. Here are stately trees, picturesquely grouped, irreproachable tables, and carriages rolling up with high-stepping horses, and depositing all sorts of ladies. The drive back through the woods is charming, and the air always cool, no matter how hot the city is when you reach it.

PRESERVATION OF A FAVORITE MINISTER.—Some years ago a minister was called in to see a man who was very ill. After finishing his visit, as he was leaving the house, he said to the man's wife: "My good woman do you not go to any church at all?" "O, yes, sir, we gang to the Barony Kirk."

"Then why in the world did you send for me; why didn't you send for Dr. Macleod?" "Na, na, sir,' deed no; we wadna risk him. Do ye no ken its a dangerous case o' typhus?"

A farmer the other day wrote to a New York merchant asking how the former's son was getting along, and where he slept nights. The merchant replied: "He sleeps in the store in the day time. I don't know where he sleeps nights."

How to Keep Flour Sweet.

The *Milling Journal* addressed an inquiry to a leading miller as to the best method of keeping flour sweet. The following is his reply: "If the wheat is perfectly dry when put into a bin or garner, it will keep a long while without heating. It will, however, keep much longer in a bin, where a current of fresh air is admitted, than where it is perfectly close.

"Second. 'As to the vessel used for flour,' we have no experience, except with the ordinary flour barrel. The best are made of oak, either white or red, made in the usual way of perfectly seasoned stuff. The moisture of green wood has a very injurious effect on the keeping properties of flour.

"Third. 'Of the building or room used for storing.' We believe, from our experience, that flour keeps better in a cool, dry, airy room than anywhere else. During the heat of Summer, flour should not be stored either in a cellar or garret, but in the central stories of a building, kept open, so as to have a free circulation of fresh air among the flour.

"Fourth. 'Of any other special requirements, precautions or peculiarities, necessary to perfect preservation.' We may observe that it is very important to keep the flour from exposure to hot sun or to wet. If shipped to distant ports, even in the United States, great care should be observed with regard to the vessel and other kinds of cargo: the hold should be dry and well ventilated during the voyage. If stowed with corn or oats that become heated, the flour will also heat and sour. Many other articles have this effect on flour. We have had flour soured on a voyage to Boston by being stowed in contact with some deleterious article.

"This is a very important subject—one that has claimed our attention for many years, and we regret we cannot give you more valuable information."

How to Eat an Apple.

There is no fruit more serviceable to people than the apple, not only as a luxury, but as a wholesome, nutritious food. Apples contain sugar, much malic acid, and some valuable mineral matter. It is true that apples often produce indigestion and flatulence, but generally the cause is to be found in the manner in which they are eaten. It may not be known, but it is true, that an apple contains a great quantity of fixed air, and if eaten hastily, this air passes into the stomach with the pulp before it is liberated. In the stomach it becomes heated, expands, and causes flatulence in persons with weak digestion. Such persons should choose a fresh, mild, tart apple; with a silver-bladed knife peel off the skin, and then scrape the apple to a fine pulp; now place it in the mouth, and thoroughly mix it with saliva before swallowing it. This is very important. It may be placed on a thin slice of bread, and eaten with it. If it is too troublesome to scrape the apple, then it should be chewed till every cell is broken down, and the air liberated. Many believe apples are more wholesome if taken in the morning. If this be true, it is only because then the stomach is more vigorous. Thousands of the Swiss peasants make their entire supper on apples and bread, and thus preserve good health, and nourish their bodies well. Physiologically, the apple acts as a stomachic by promoting digestion, and when taken in the morning it becomes a laxative. Its action on the liver is favorable to the health of this organ. It also corrects the evils of too much and too highly concentrated food. —*Dr. Holbrook's "Liver Complaint."*

KITCHEN ECONOMY.—The most useful expenditure any man indulges in is that which gives him blood, bone and muscle and brain power; which keeps him in sound physical health, buoyant, active, vigilant and energetic; and, by a parity of reasoning, it follows that the poorest economy is that which begins in the kitchen. Yet, putting the two together, and acknowledging their truth, it by no means follows that an extravagant kitchen is conducive to health, or that a man's physical condition is to be measured by the amount of money he spends on his table. There are other things that go toward the making of good blood besides thirteen courses, with soup at one end and pastry at the other; and if the statistics were on hand, they would show a prepondering weight in favor of the poor against the rich. The bad cooking in this country has been the theme of many a pen, but it requires no great skill to cook a joint and a potato, and we will put the man who has nothing more, against the man who has the thirteen courses, with a certainty of carrying off any sanitary prize that may be offered. Our dyspeptics are found among the rich, not the poor; among those who live freely, and work with brain more than with hands; who stay long at the table, and tempt precarious appetites with choice viands and delicate tid-bits; who heat their stomachs with wine, and chill them suddenly with ices; and whose nervous energies are on the perpetual rack.—*Sentinel of Freedom.*

JERSEY COWS FOR BUTTER.—J. L. Dixon writes to the *Western Agriculturist:* "I have milked four cows, and in the month of June my wife made 153 pounds of butter and raised three calves. Two of the cows are four years old, and two are two years old the past Spring. The old cows are half blood Jersey, and the two-year-olds are three-fourths Jersey. My butter has averaged 27½ cents per pounds. One of my cows, when she was forty-seven months old, had dropped three calves, and had given milk twenty-four months. The cows had only grass pasture, and the frequent storms were to great disadvantage. These grades I like better than the full-blood Jerseys for the farm dairy. I have only a cool cellar, as we did not get any ice this year.